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TWO FILM STARS ON STAGE

A moving scene from the Marathi drama "Shobhecha Pankha" in which two front-rank Maharashtrian cine stars, Durga Khote and Vanamala play the roles of Mohana and Shobhana respectively. The drama was enacted recently in Bombay at the annual Marathi Natya Mahotsava.

Munshi Suggests New Role For India

(SEE PAGE—6)

Mountains That Walk

BY FRANK HILLINKDON

THE entire southern section of the tiny Swiss village of Almens was evacuated recently when it was observed that part of a nearby mountain was beginning to loosen. Shortly afterwards a large rock mass broke away and collapsed around that section of the village. Such occurences are not uncommon in Switzerland. In the past there have been many disasters in this mountainous country due to the collapse of mountain sides. On one occasion an entire holiday camp was buried and seventeen people lost their lives.

The most famous "moving mountain"

The most famous "moving mountain" in Switzerland is Mount Arbino. This mountain was left unstable by the retreat of the glaciers and its ultimate collapse was due to its lack of equilibrium and the rottenness of its schistic moraine material. For many years the Swiss authorities had been keeping a sharp eye on Mount Arbino. By means of annupal surveys, they measured its movement. From 1888 to 1902 the horizontal movement averaged an inch a year. During the next 17 years the mountain moved at the rate of two inches a year. From 1919 to 1924 the mass of the mountain began to slip at the rate of four inches a year. These figures made it evident that a landslide might be expected.

●

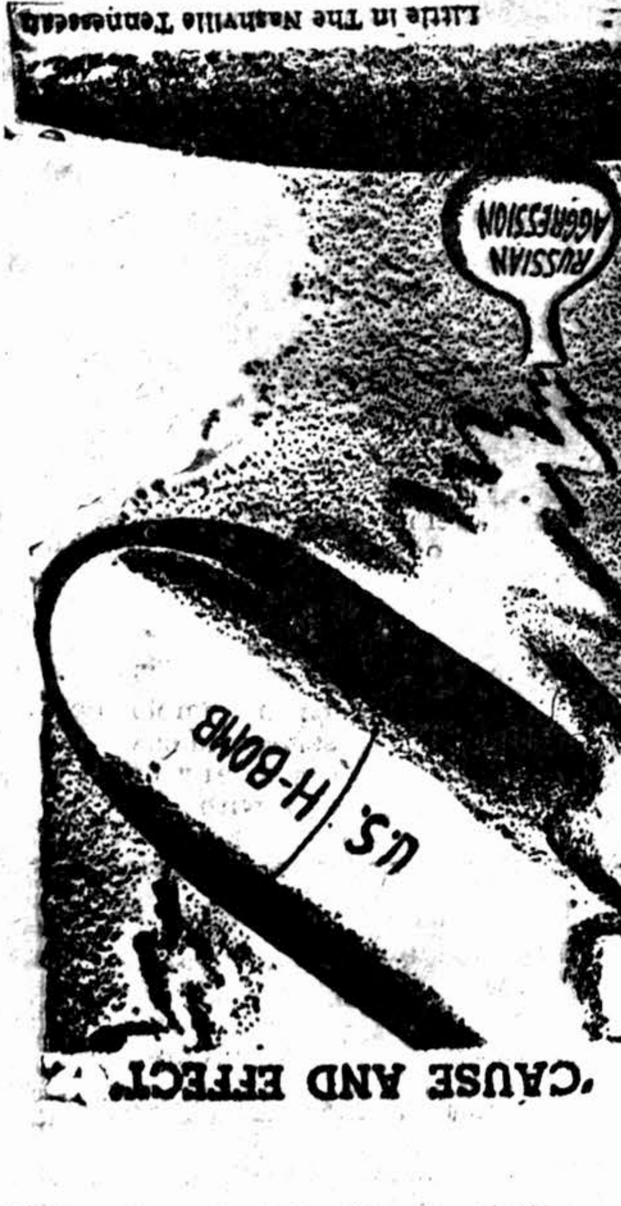
In October 1915 there was a small rock fall which killed three men who were working on the pipeline in the Taglio Valley. In 1924 the authorities erected 33 observation posts on and around the mountain. Instead of annual surveys, readings were taken monthly. In 1928 a surveyor was verifying his figures, which he supposed to be wrong because they showed a drop of three feet since the last reading, when cracks in the earth appeared all round him. He picked up his instruments and fled.

The mountain gave ample warning of its impending collapse by bombarding the valley with rocks for several days. On October 2nd, 1928, the first big rock fall took place. Prior to this the height of Mount Abino was 5,568 feet; afterwards it was only 3,500 feet. The fall left a great wound more than a mile wide in the green of he valley and the village of Arbedo was overwhelmed, but thanks to the vigilance of the authorities it had already been evacuated. The summit of the mountain dropped 2,000 feet but its cap of pines was still in position although the trees slanted crazily at all angles like a rumpled head of hair.

●

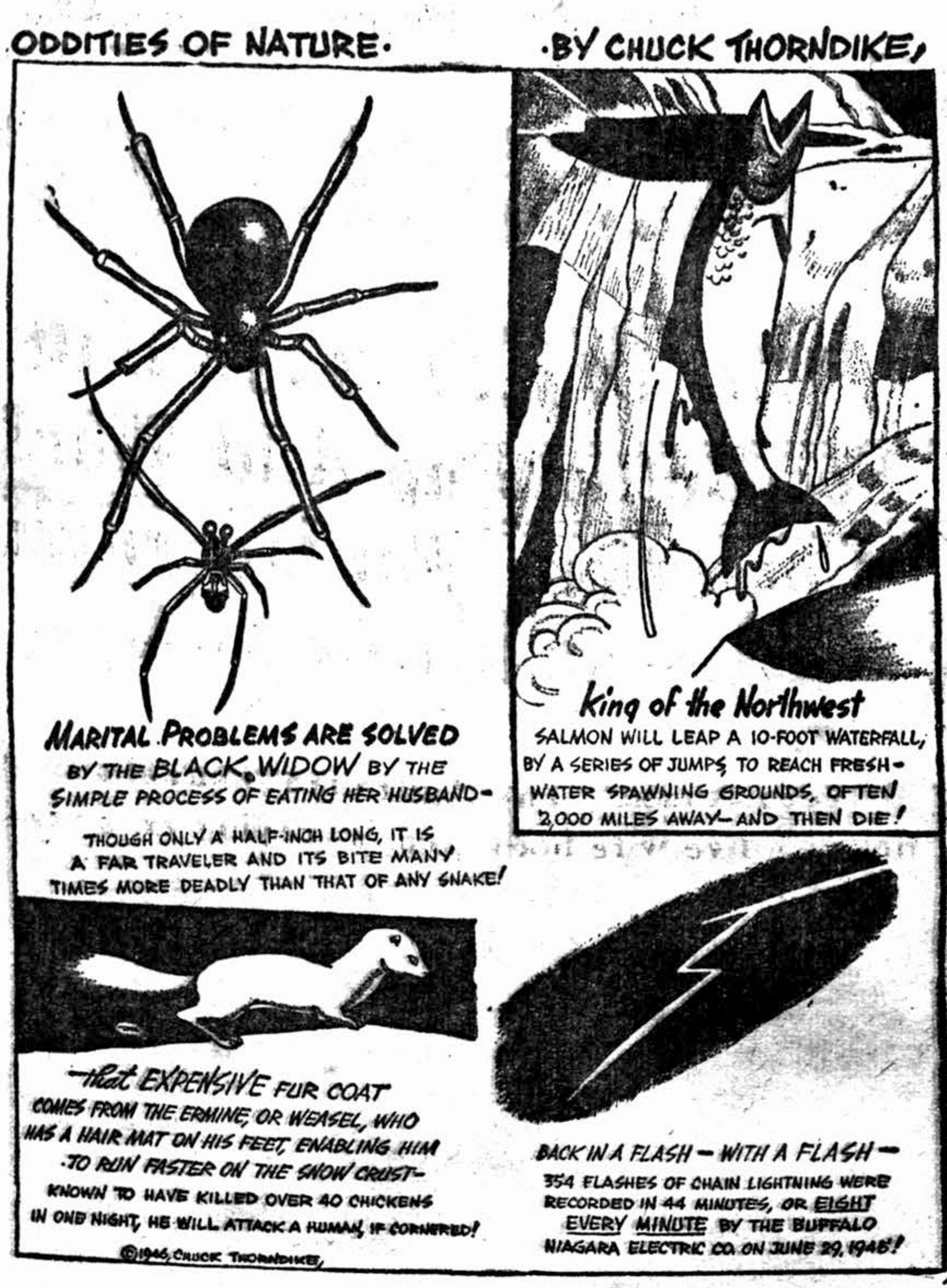
France also suffers severely from landslides. The retaining wall of a large hill in the city of Lyons collapsed one night, after having been undermined by rain, and a huge mass of earth buried scores of houses and suffocated their sleeping inhabitants. A few months later there was a landslide near Tours and an American

(Continued on Page 31)



'CAUSE AND EFFECT'

Little in The Nashville Tennessean


ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
MARITAL PROBLEMS ARE SOLVED BY THE BLACK WIDOW BY THE SIMPLE PROCESS OF EATING HER HUSBAND—
THOUGH ONLY A HALF-INCH LONG, IT IS A FAR TRAVELER AND ITS BITE MANY TIMES MORE DEADLY THAN THAT OF ANY SNAKE!
King of the Northwest
SALMON WILL LEAP A 10-FOOT WATERFALL, BY A SERIES OF JUMPS TO REACH FRESH-WATER SPAWNING GROUNDS, OFTEN 2,000 MILES AWAY—AND THEN DIE!
—that EXPENSIVE FUR COAT COMES FROM THE ERMINE, OR WEASEL, WHO HAS A HAIR MAT ON HIS FEET, ENABLING HIM TO RUN FASTER ON THE SNOW CRUST—
KNOWN TO HAVE KILLED OVER 40 CHICKENS IN ONE NIGHT, HE WILL ATTACK A HUMAN, IF CORNERED!
©1946, CHUCK THORNDIKE,
BACK IN A FLASH — WITH A FLASH —
354 FLASHES OF CHAIN LIGHTNING WERE RECORDED IN 44 MINUTES, OR EIGHT EVERY MINUTE BY THE BUFFALO NIAGARA ELECTRIC CO. ON JUNE 29, 1946!

WEEK-END FUN

Seen in a tailor's window:
Don't stand outside faint.
Come inside and have a good fit.

*

A revival service was being held, and one of the partners in a coal concern had joined the church. He tried to get his partner to do likewise.

"I can't do it, John", replied the partner, when the other's insistence became irksome. "Who'll do the weighin' if I join?"

*

It was a cold day. Isaacs and Cohen had walked about four miles, hands in pockets, without either making a single remark.

"Vy don't you say something?" said Cohen at last.

"Freeze your own hands!" replied Isaacs.

*

Little Angus was given a new ten-shilling note for his birthday. Going to the local chemist, he had the note changed into sixpences and shillings. Then he went across the street to the grocer and received a ten-shilling note for the change.

He repeated this several times. Finally, his father called him to account for his strange behavious and Angus explained: "Well, sooner or later somebody is going to make a mistake, and it's not going to be me".

*

A young Naval officer home on leave was discussing arrangements for his wedding. His mother, who was anxious to make a good show, exclaimed: "Tom, don't forget when the cake is cut you must help the bride to cut it with your sword".

"But", said Tom, "I haven't got a sword—only a revolver".

"Well", said his father, "I can see naught else for it, lad. Tha'll ha' to shoot it!"

A taxi shot out of a side street, just missed a policeman, and stopped on the pavement a few inches from a plate-glass window.

The policeman walked across, pulling a handkerchief from his pocket and dropping it on the ground.

"Listen, cowboy", he said to the driver. "On your way back see if you can pick this up with your teeth".

*

Jones paid a visit to hospital to see his friend Smith. The heavily bandaged patient was anxious to know what had happened.

"Well," Jones told him, "you were blotto and betted that you could jump out of the window and fly round the house."

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Smith. "Didn't you try to top me?"

"Stop you, indeed!" cied the other. "I had two quid on you."

*

"The pig, children, is a most useful animal," said the teacher. "We use its head for brawn, its legs for ham, its bristles for brushes. Now, what else do we use from the pig?"

"Please, miss," said one small child, "we use its name when we want to be rude."

A retired colonel had prepared a speech to be given at the opening of a new hall. He took his bosom friend into his confidence and said to him: "I want you to be present when I deliver this speech. You must start the laughter and applause. Every time I take a drink of water you are to applaud and every time I wipe my forehead you are to laugh."

"Better switch the signals", said his friend. "It's sure to start me off laughing if I see you up there drinking water."

"I've decided on a name for baby," said the young mother. "I shall call her Euphrosyne."

The husband did not care for the selection but he was tactful.

"Splendid," he said, cheerfully. "The first girl I ever loved was called Euphrosyne."

There was a brief silence. Then: "We'll call her Elizabeth after my mother," his wife said, sternly.

*

A recruit reported sick and complained to the Medical Officer that he could not eat. The M.O. first inspected his teeth and tongue, then his throat and tonsils. Finding nothing wrong, he prodded the lad in the stomach and back and asked if he had any pain at all.

"No, sir," replied the recruit.

"Well, I can't find anything wrong," replied the M.O. 'How do you feel yourself?"

"Quite O.K., sir."

"Well, why on earth can't you eat."

"I've lost my knife and fork."

*

He was incredibly drunk, and the constable was finding it hard work to get him to the police station. It was actually only a few hundred yards, but to the arm of the law it seemed miles.

Several times the inebriate fell flat, dragging his captor down with him. At last, breathless and covered with mud, the constable managed to drag his captive up the steps of the station.

As they lurched through the door, the drunk muttered: "Tanksh, old chap! Get me inshide quick—before the copsh shee me!"

Slaves Of Passion

When hemlines drop, they go down faster in the fashion magazines than on the streets. But when they go up it is the average woman who leads the leaders but she doesn't go as far. During the late 30's and early 40's she was wearing her skirts just a little longer than was being prescribed by the editors and photographers of the fashion magazines.

Styles from 'Vogue' and the 'Woman's Home Companion" were compared with actual photographs appearing in such magazines as "Review of Reviews, Literary Digest, Outlook-Independent" and "Life," and showing what actually was being worn. Results are reported by Nancy Koplin Jack and Betty Schiffer of Pennsylvania State College in the "American Sociological Review."

Trady Car-Hop Analyzed

You should get your car from a parking garage within three to four minutes after you call for it—not 20 or 30 minutes later—even during rush hours. Or, if you use a lot where you park your own car, you should be able to drive it out anytime in five minutes.

There are the findings of a scientific time-motion study of garages by a New Heaven, Conn., engineer, E. R. Ricker.

If you have to wait more than four minutes for an attendant to drive up with your car. Mr. Ricker has a formula which could help.

Most important part of the garage from the standpoint of service to you, is the area where you drive your car when leaving it. This is called the reservoir. If the reservoir is too small, customers will have long delays calling for cars.

The efficient size of the reservoir, in car capacity, has been worked out mathematically, Mr. Ricker explains. The area should have a capacity of *2.4 times the square root of the number of cars handled per hour, he finds. Thus, if the garage has a traffic of 100 cars each hour, the reservoir should have room for 2.4 times 10, or 24 cars.*

Ache May Be Mental

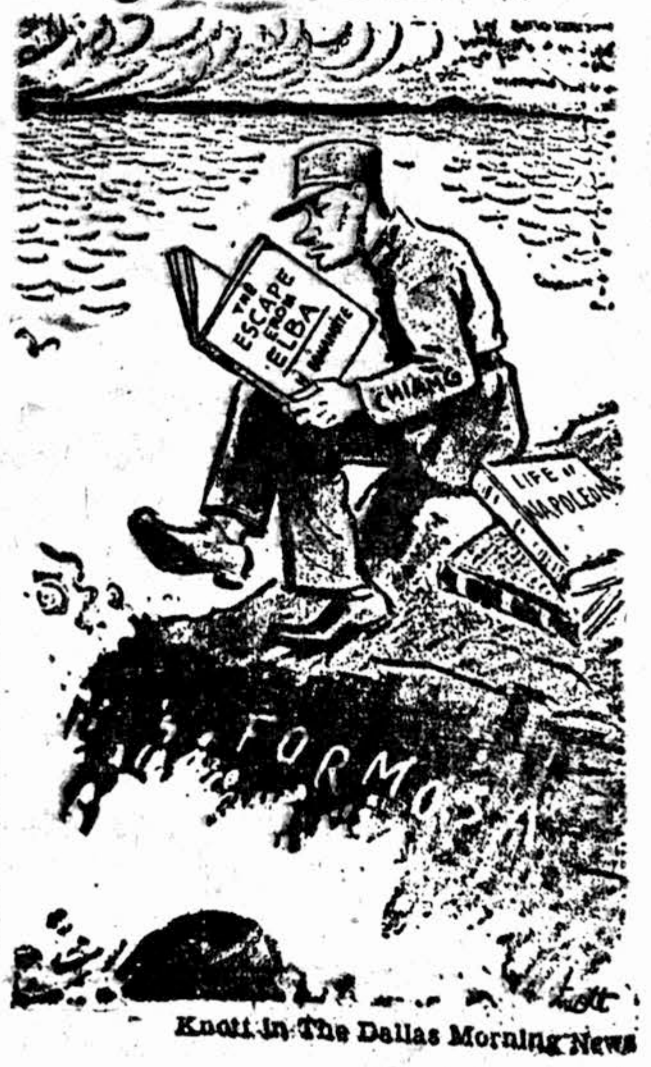
Many persons suffering pain in their muscles or joints or both have psychogenic rhepmatism. It is one of the commonest of disorders, Jane Stafford writes in "Science News Letter". The cause of the condition is psychological, but the pain the patients suffer is real pain.

Psychogenic rheumatism gets worse or better as the patient's mood changes, or when he is excited, worried or tired. Fatigue causes disability in these patients, Dr. Philip Hench of the Mayo Clinic pointed out in a recent medical lecture.

Besides the pain the chief symptoms in psychogenic rheumatism are tension, weakness, numbness, tingling, and queer or tired sensations. The patients say they "hurt all over," day and night, and that while mental occupation gives marked relief, they "pay for it afterwards."

Factors that have brought about the condition in patients seen by Dr. Hench are: stern parents interfering with the child's social development, domination by the mother in the case of an unattractive girl, a husband or wife who is unfaithful, indifferenet or drunken, sacrifice of marriage for a dependent parent and so on through many other conditions.

● 'MAROONED'



Knott in The Dallas Morning News

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

FOURTH ESTATE IN AUSTRALIA

●

Role Of A. J. A. In Battle For Better Pay And Working Conditions For Journalists

BY AN AUSTRALIAN JOURNALIST

JOURNALISM in Australia has made rapid strides in recent times. The Australian Journalists Association is a live wire body and is playing an active role in bettering pay, prospects and working conditions of Journalists. The historic role of this body should be an eye-opener to Journalist organisation in India.

IT IS difficult for an Australian journalist visiting India to feel for long a stranger among Indian journalists. Journalism creates a bond between its slaves or devotees—as you will—the whole world over, and Indian journalists exhibit a courtesy and a kindness over and above that which makes it easy to surmount natural barriers of race and colour.

It is, therefore, in a spirit of friendship, and not because of any desire to boast about journalistic conditions in Australia, that I have set out to tell in brief the story of the Australian Journalists Association. If it has any value, helping to shape the future of journalism in this country I shall feel I have done a worth-while job.

Like most stories of human endeavour, this one starts with a struggle for bread and butter, and shows how ideals have been built on that foundation.

First, let us take a look at journalistic conditions in Australia before the Association came into existence. Here are some instances:—

In 1911, a general reporter on a paper published in a well-to-do town in Victoria was working 77 hours a week for a salary equivalent to Rs. 89-11-9 (£8-8) a month. He worked 12 hours on each of six days, and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays.

One of his colleagues, doing similar work, averaged 87½ hours a week, and was paid Rs. 64-4 (£6) a month.

Old Conditions

These were by no means isolated instances in that year, just after the Association was founded. City journalists thought themselves comparatively lucky with a weekly shift of six days a week, and spreads of working hours averaging 15 hours a day, because their salaries were rather higher.

The rise of Labours as a political force in Australia, and the institution of industrial arbitration courts, paved the way for improvement of both pay and conditions. The first agreement with metropolitan daily newspapers proprietors, reached in 1912, brought salaries paid by morning papers in Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth from Rs. 171-4-6 (£16) to Rs. 299-13-4 (£28) a month, and by evening papers from Rs. 149-14-8 (£14) to Rs. 278-6-8 (£26), with slightly lower rates except on the bottom rung, from Adelaide, Brisbane and Hobart.

Battle For Better Pay

From then on, the battle for better pay and conditions made steady headway, side by side with the ability of papers to afford them. Salaries alone tell only part of the story, but the contrast between those agreed upon by the proprietors in 1912 and at the end of last year is striking. The latter range from Rs. 350 (£32-12) to Rs 665 (£62-4) for employees of metropolitan morning papers in New South Wales and Victoria, with only slightly lower rates in respect of evening papers, and of papers in other States.

The rates establish merely minimum payment, and are no more than stepping stones for those who win their way into the ranks of feature writers, chief sub-editors, news editors and upwards in the journalistic hierarchy.

To ensure that undue advantage is not taken of the lower rates in the range, a grading system ensures that not less than 15 per cent of the graded staffs shall receive salaries at the top of the range (A grade); not less than 65 per cent 'B' grade; not less than 17½ per cent 'C' grade; and not more than 17½ per cent 'D' grade.

Cadets—trainees who have not had four years' experience in journalism—come into another category, where rates range from Rs. 125 (£11-12) to Rs. 285 (£26-12).

Normal working hours are 40 a week for day workers and 38 for night workers. After that, overtime must be paid, ranging from time-and-a-half to double time, or time off must be allowed.

Four consecutive weeks' holiday a year on full pay must be given, irrespective of sick leave. Notice of termination of services, or payment in lieu thereof, ranges from one week for cadets to four months for 'A' grade men with 10 or more years' service.

Artists and photographers also are given graded rates of pay, and conditions similar to those of journalists. Conditions obtained for journalists on country papers are similar to those in the capital cities though salaries are lower

Total membership of the Association normally aggregates 2,000 to 2,500 Membership fees range from Rs. 9 (17 shillings) to Rs 36 (£3-8) a year.

There is, of course, a lot more to the story of pay and conditions for journalists in Australia, and how they were won, but perhaps that is enough at the moment.

Structure Of The A. J. A.

Advantages to proprietors as well as to their employees have arisen from the activities of the Australian Journalists' Association in obtaining awards covering the pay and conditions of employment of journalists in Australia, and its vigilance in seeing that they are observed.

The fixed standards thus established have done much to stabilize conditions in the newspaper industry in Australia. Unfair competition resulting from undercutting in wages and conditions is thus eliminated, and means are provided whereby employers and employed may settle disputes in an orderly and equitable way. It should not be forgotten that awards either directly or indirectly define the rights of employers as well as employed.

Good conditions are reflected in a high standard of production; and this in turn attracts readers.

How far Australian papers are from having been impoverished by such conditions is shown in keen competition, flourishing circulations, and an active market for shares in newspaper enterprises.

The brunt of the struggle and sacrifice necessary to establish such conditions was borne by the pioneers of the Australian Journalists' Association, but the Association never lacks the men prepared to continue the struggle and renew the sacrifice whenever this becomes necessary.

It is, however, in an immensely stronger position today to influence conditions by the strength of its structure, the extent of its membership, and the prestige which it has achieved as the one body entitled to speak for journalistic employees throughout Australia.

Here Is The Set-Up

The Australian Journalists' Association is divided into seven branches or districts, each having its own executive in addition to a measure of local autonomy and control of two-thirds of its revenue. All expenditure must be for purposes within the written constitution and rules of the Association. The remaining one-third of each district's revenue is paid to Federal Executive for the maintenance of the Federal Executive and its officers. The Federal Executive consists of one representative from each district, with a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, and a General Treasurer.

The Supreme governing body of the A.J.A. is Federal Council. This Council sits at least once a year, and each capital city becomes the venue in its turn.

Federal Council consists of the General President, two General Vice-Presidents, General Secretary and the General Treasurer, and one or two delegates from each district. A Sub-District or Section is allowed to send one delegate to Federal Council.

It is customary for each district to despatch one of its own officers to attend Federal Council. That is to say that if a Council were being held in Sydney, representatives would attend from Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, and from New South Wales Provincial District.

A different system was necessary in the case of Federal Executive, which exercises all or any of the powers of Federal Council when that body is not in session.

However, Federal Executive is expressly prohibited from amending or adding to the A.J.A. constitution and rules, and also from acting contrary to any decision made by Federal Council unless authorised to do so by a plebiscite of the entire membership.

Federal Executive

Federal Executive consists of the General Officers who were elected by district representatives at Federal Council, plus one District representative elected by each District Committee.

Headquarters of Federal Executive are in Melbourne. It can readily be seen that as Federal Executive sits every week it would be impossible for delegates to proceed to Melbourne from Perth, Adelaide, Hobert, etc. each week. The rules, therefore, give power to each district to select as its representative a member permanently residing in Melbourne.

Each week, the District Committee or District Executive meets and issues instructions to its delegate or Federal Executive.

A representative of the photographer members sits with Federal Executive.

In this study of the history, structure and methods of the A.J.A. it is essential to note the objects and scope as set out in the Constitution and Rules, which read:—

"The Association shall consist of an unlimited number of persons employed as Journalists (including "Hansard" reporters) and licensed or official shorthand writers practising in the law courts, authors and persons regularly engaged in writing, drawing or photographing for the press. Provided that the Editor-in-Chief and the Chief of the General Reporting Staff, permanently employed as such on each daily newspaper in the capital cities of the States, shall not be eligible for membership.

For the purpose of this Constitution the term "journalist" shall include journalists and other persons employed by broadcasting stations or in connection with broadcast services or radio transmission (a) in the collection and/or preparation of news, and (b) the delivery at first hand and/or preparation of broadcast descriptions and/or commentaries and/or other information on current events, etc.

"The proprietor of a newspaper shall not be eligible for membership unless the bulk of his income is derived from salary or other remuneration from other newspapers for journalistic work as an employee".

The objects of the Association are in general:—

"To defend and promote the professional status and interests of its members with regard to salaries, remuneration, conditions of employment, and professional usages and customs and/or act for members in any matters whatsoever connected with their callings.

To negotiate, make, enter into and execute and from time to time alter, vary, modify or cancel any agreement or to take any action on behalf of members under any Commonwealth or State Industrial Legislation.

"To publish a Journal in the interests of the Association".

Penalties are, of course, provided for breach of the Association's rules by its members.

Agreements and awards have the force of law in their application to both employers and employees.

SOCIETY WEDDING

The Wedding of Sow: Lakshminarayani, daughter of Sri S. S. Vasan, Editor "Ananda Vikatan" and Proprietor. Gemini Studios, Madras, with Mr. G. Venkatasubramanian, B.Sc., son of Sri M. Gopala Iyer, B.E., M.I.E., Retired Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad, Dn., came off last week, at "Gemini House". Mylapore, Madras. It was a big society function and the couple were recepients of congratulatory messages from top rank leaders.

T. S. ELIOT IS NOT AN 'ESCAPIST'

●

BY PROF. S.S. HOSKOT M.A.

THE observation made by Mr. Burr Shafer on T. S. Eliot and and his poetry in his recent article in the New York Times Book Review are too uncritical and misleading to pass unnoticed by any lover of the great poet. Mr. Shafer's interpretation of the character and aims of Eliot's works seems indeed to echo the naive reactions of the critics of the thirties who, perhaps inevitably, misunderstood them, because they then appeared so new and difficult.

But Mr. Eliot is an extraordinarily self-consistant poet and the unique integrity of the entire body of his work, has enabled us to re-interpret rightly his earlier works in the light of the later, just as his later poetry is illuminated by all that he has written in the past.

Mr. Shafer represents T. S. Eliot as a realist and iconoclast turned into a religious mystic. According to him, the younger Eliot saw nothing but ugliness, hollowness and despair in contemporary urban life. His poetry was merely a record of "disintegration and frustration, despair and agony, indifference and distrust." He was "immersed in morbid thoughts of the sordid reality of life around him and in "Themes of death". Then, says Mr. Shafer, 'a change comes to the poet.' He "leaves the search for reality and and seeks escape and solace in religion............The poet of the crisis......escapes to an unreal world."

Human Values

A little more thorough-going examination of his "documents" would have convinced Mr. Shafer of the palpable error of this once popular, view of Eliot's poetry. He would have found that there has been no such violent break in the continuity of the poet's spiritual development as he adumbrates.

The difference between Eliot's earlier and later poetry is indeed one form and emphasis, and not of intellectual and moral outlook at all. To begin with, the spirit of the earlier poetry is far from being purely negative and nihilistic. Admittedly, the poet expresses violent revulsion against the futility and aimlessness of modern civilization and the human types it breeds.

But this is not all. He also makes it abudantly clear why in his view, modern life is so arid and meaningless. Notice for example the concluding lines of THE WASTELAND (1922), the crowning achievement of the first phase of Eliot's poetical career:—

I sat upon the shore Fishing, with the arid plane behind me
Shall I at least set my lands in order?
London Bridge is falling down falling down falling down
Poi S'ascose nel foco che glo affina
Quando from uti chelidon—O Swallow Swallow
These fragments I have shored against my ruins
Why then Ile fit you. Hieronymo's mad againe.
Datta Dayadhvam, Damayata
Shantih Shantih Shantih.

The Upanishadic close may be regarded as ironical. But the line from Dante that appears among the fragments shored against his ruins is certainly not there by accident. It has been returned to by Eliot frequently.

It indicates, in no uncertain fashion, that Eliot regards the loss of faith in religious values as the root-cause of social disintegration and the sense of futility and despair that has overtaken thinking men all over the world. It is only when we shed our selfishness and our pride in the achievements of materialistic civilisation and humbly surrender ourselves to the purifying fire of divine love that we can, in his view, hope for salvation from the chaos in which we have landed ourselves.

Similarly, the imagery of THE HOLLOW MEN (1925) suggests impotence, frustration and the Valley of the Shadow of Death. But there is here even greater emphasis than in THE WASTE-LAND on the need for self-submission to the will of God:—

Between the idea
And the Reality
Between the motion
And the act
Falls the Shadow
For Thine is the Kingdom.
Between the conception
And the creation
Between the emotion
And the response
Falls the Shadow
Life is very long.
Between the desire
And the spasm
Between the potency
And the existence
Between the essence

(Continued on Page 27)

There Is More Science Than Romance In A Kiss

●

SCIENTISTS BURN MIDNIGHT OIL TO FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENS WHEN LIPS TOUCH LIPS

To most of us, science and scientists seem as far removed from romance as the man in the moon —but, believe it or not, they've finally got around to the subject of kissing.

To find out just what makes a kiss "tick," and why it affects us the way it does, they've burned the midnight oil in researc. laboratories. coducted exhaustive surveys, and even devised an apparatus to measure the potency of a kiss in terms of "oomph". Let's take a look at some of their most interesting findings, writes John E. Gibson in "Your Life".

What Happens?

What happens when a man kisses a girl? If it's a "real" kiss, and not just a henpeck or casual salutation, science has found that plenty happens. Dr. L Earle Arnow, the noted biochemist, has made a clinical study of the physiological fireworks which are touched off when two lips meet in an ardent kiss.

When a man kisses a girl, Dr. Arnow's researches show, things happen so fast in his chemical system, as well as organically, that it isn't only his head that's in whirl. First the pituitary gland goes into action manufacturing a potent adrenocorticotrophic substance—which is produced much faster than it can be pronounced. This stimulates the adrenal gland, which releases an assortment of other chemicals.

At this stage things really get rolling for a lightening-like cha reaction has been set off which will affect the entire body—all i a matter of seconds Blood pressure shots skyward. There is swift breakdown of white blood cells. The pulse rate quickens. Circulation jumps. The heart action speeds up. The pores of the skin open and beads of perspiration begin to appear. That science finds, is what happens when a bag is soundly kissed

Girls Get Less Pleasure

Does a girl derive the same pleasure from a kiss that a man does? Findings of authorities indicate that a gal is apt to get less kick out of it than a man—unless she happens to be in love. In the latter case, the situation tends to reverse itself Generally speaking as psychiatrist David H. Fink points out. a girl achieves less than full satisfaction from a kiss, because conscious and unconscious inhibitions tend tc keep her from fully responding to it. This is particularly true of girls of high-school and college age.

Studies of Dr. Clifford R. Adams, professor of psychology at Pennsylvania State College, showed, for example. that a large percentage of girls in their late teens derive almost no pleasure at all from kissing—but indulge largely because "men seem to expect it"

Most Gratifying Kiss

All things being equal, which is the most gratifying to kiss—a blonde, a brunette, or a red-happen to be yourself How satisfying a kiss is, depends principally on the degree of mutual attraction which exists—physically and psychologically. Studies show that most brunet men are attracted more strongly to brunette women than to any other type. Also, most light-complexioned males prefer bronde women, and have a much greater affinity for them Likewise, both blonde and brunette lasses are generally more strongly attracted to men of similar complexion.

Contrary to popular belief, science has found that opposites seldom attract. Surveys show that the vast majority of us are attracted to, fall in love with, and marry, persons whose complexions and hair colour are similar to our own. Studies also show that the principle of like attracting like extends to stature, temperament, and intelligence, too.

Incidently, if you're wondering head? It depends on which you how a person's hair colouring can bear any relationship to his personality, perhaps a word of explanation is needed. As the eminent scientist Havelock Ellis explains, "A fair-haired person has certain specific personality tendencies, not because he is a blonde, but because he belongs to an aboriginal stock of fair people who inherently possess these qualities."

Perfect Kiss

For the "perfect kiss," should the eyes be open of closed? Authorities disagree on this point. Professor Emil Malespine, the noted French psychologist, who has made exhaustive study of the dynamics of the kiss, says the eyes should be kept open. "The sense of touch," he points out, "is not the only one involved in kissing. The visual and the auditory senses both play important roles. Soft and langorous music for example, causes our lips to open and increase the worth of a kiss; and the sight of beautiful eyes can make a kiss supremely voluptuous."

On the other hand, Dr. Fink, who has also made an extensive study of the subject, takes the opposite view. He believes that the best kiss results when the eyes are closed. "Such circumstances." Dr. Frank finds, "increase the subject's concentration on the business at hand by shutting out other distractions." Opinions of other psychiatrists on this point appear to be about evenly divided. The question, it would appear, seems very definitely a moot one.

Incidentally, Dr. Finks' studies in the osculatory department bring out another interesting point. His research shows that kissing children tends greatly to increase their sense of security—but often works in reverse when parents hafe the taste of tobacco on thir lips. Children, he finds, may sometimes form an actual aversion to their parents if the latter smoke. His tests have also shown that among both married and single couples, where one smoked and the other did not, satisfaction derived from kissiny was diminished to an appreciable extent. His recommendation: if you smoke and your wife or sweetheart doesn't, use some sort of breath deodorant

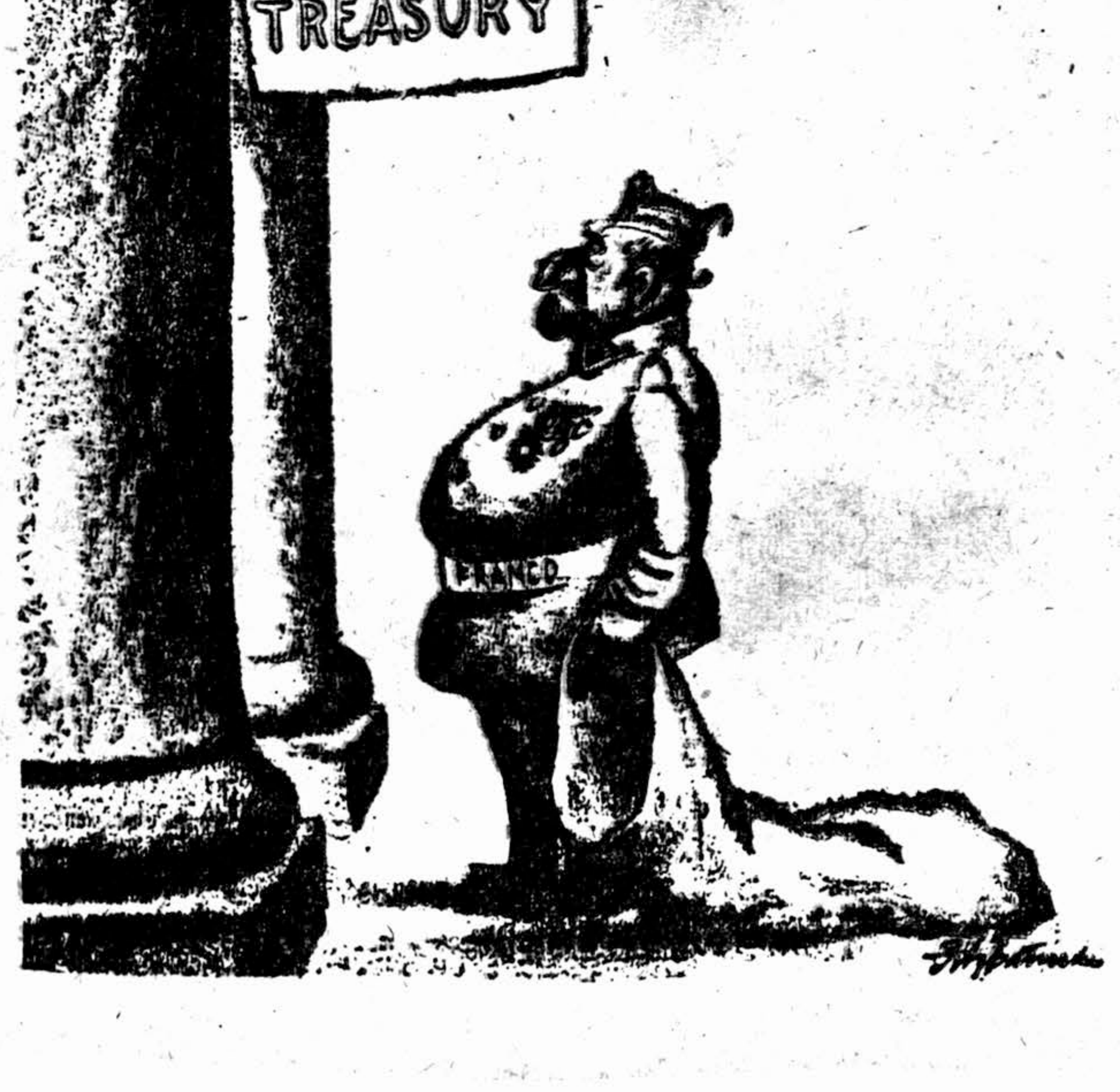
Potency Of Kiss

Can the potency of a kiss be measured scientifically? Believe it or not, but science has gone into that phase of the matter too. At the University of Richmond a machine has been designed to determine electrically the amount of "oomp" in a lady's kiss. Professor R. E. Loving, of the Department of Physics, calls the device an Osculometer An elaborate appratus replete with vacuum tubes and electrodes, it transmits osculatory impulses electrically, and records the potency of a kiss in in terms of ohms.

For the machine to function properly, a specially trained operator must handle the controls. Operation instructions state that "for experimental purposes—i.e., testing the relative potency of kisses by blondes, brunetes, and redheads—the operator should have participants hold kiss until he adjusts resistance circuits to optimum value"

Tests conducted at the university revealed that the potency of different individual's kisses varies widely. With some gals just a touch of the lipcs shot the Osculometer's indicator to a 13,000 ohm high. In other cases, a prolonged embrace scored only a 6,000 ohm rating. The kiss of the average person tested showed a potency rating of about 9,000 ohms, though some of the subjects claimed that they would have achieved a higher score with a different partner.

No conclusive findings have been released, incidentlly, on the relative "oomph" of blonde. brunette, and redhead kisses. This is probably just as well. for this is a subject which undoubtedly could stir up some fairly heated arguments.



Countrywomen's College

BY MARY OAK-RHIND

ESTABLISHED IN 1915, THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE IN BRITAIN TODAY COMPRISES OVER 7,300 SEPARATE INSTITUTES WITH A TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF 438,000. ITS AIM IS TO BRING TOGETHER WOMEN LIVING IN ISOLATED RURAL DISTRICTS AND BY INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN COUNTRY AREAS. "DENMAN COLLEGE", WHERE THESE PICTURES WERE TAKEN, IS THE NATIONAL CENTRE WHERE INSTITUTE MEMBERS FROM ALL COUNTIES COULD MEET RESIDENTIALLY—AND BE "STUDENTS" TOGETHER FOR A FEW DAYS.

Almost every week throughout the year groups of 50 women from all over England and Wales gather in a pleasant country house in Berkshire and become 'students' together for a few days. All these women come from villages or small country towns with a population of not more than 4,000, thus qualifying for membership of the largest countrywomen's organisation in Britain, the National Federation of Women's Institutes. The house at which they fore-gather is their own college, named Denman College after their first Chairman, Lady Denman, which since its opening in 1948 has become a social and instructional centre for all the 438,000 Women's Institute members, belonging in a very personal way to each one of them.

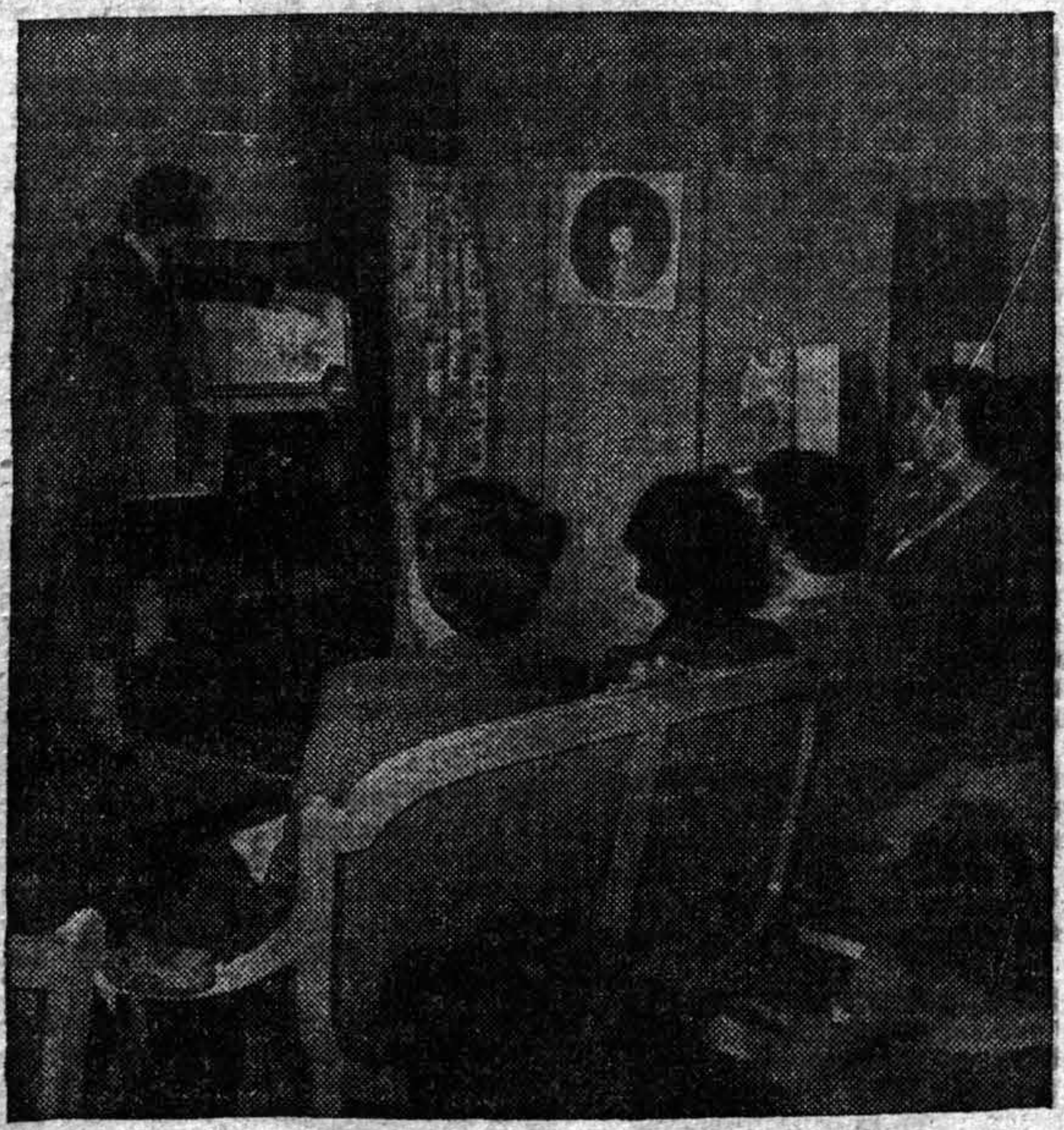
The Women's Institute movement following Canada's lead, began in 1915 in Britain. Its aim was to bring together women who lived in isolated rural districts and by expert teaching and the interchange of ideas to improve and develop conditions of life in country areas. The idea had immediate success. Official recognition in the form of a government grant came in 1918, continued annually till 1927 when the movement became self-supporting. Today there are 7.311 separate Institutes, each with 25 or more members, each member paying a yearly subscription of 3/6d. (Rs. 2/5) of which 1/- (As. 11) goes to the National Federation, 1/6d. (Rs. 1/-) to the County Federation and 1/- (As. 11) to the individual Institute. The movement has spread to nearly all the Commonwealth countries and many Colonial territories, and the National Federation belongs as a constituent society to the Associated Country Women of the World, an organisation which links together the rural women of all nations.

National Head Quarters

Denman College was acquired in 1946 as a result of a request from all W.I. members. They already had their separate self-organised institutes each linked with its own County Federation, of which there are 58 in England and Wales, and with the National Federation—a complete and efficiently organised network. They had their own activities: handicrafts, cookery and food preservation demonstrations, market stalls, social gatherings, drama, music and so on; they also had opportunities to voice local needs such as the improvement of water supplies, transport, telephone service etc., and through the National Federation ensure that these recommendations got a hearing. But they had no one centre to which they could all look for instruction, where members from all counties could meet residentially. For this purpose, Marcham Park, a fine Georgian house, 9 miles from Oxford, standing in lovely grounds, was bought with money raised by the Institutes themselves, helped by a grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

In 1947, the job of furnishing and stocking began, and in this, as in buying the property, Institutes throughout the country co-operated enthusiastically. Counties made themselves responsible for certain rooms, and all over England and Wales, in farmhouses cottages and country homes of every kind, curtains were handwoven, bedspreads quilted and embroidered, rugs made, rush mats plaited, all to a planned design but making every member feel more than ever that the College was indeed hers. In addition many gifts were received from overseas. At the same time work began on the gardens, the aim being to run the kit-

(Continued on Page 28)



In the Common Room, the group learns to "Make the Most of the Rooms We Live In". Miss Bucknell, who is a furnishing expert, is seen here giving advice to members on re-decoration of their homes with colour chart, sample materials and model showing how wallpapers can effect height, breareadth and feeling of a room.

Denham College, Marcham, Berkshire, social and instructional centre for the 438,000 women from rural areas in England and Wales who belong to the Federation of Women's Institutes.

All these women come from villages or small country towns with a population of not more than 4,000. Cookery demonstration is of absorbing interest

Miss Bowman, trained in flower decoration, shows members how to arrange a vase with simple leaves, fir cones and twigs—even weeds and vegetable foliage—ingenious use of anything at hand that can make the village hall gay for local functions.

The garden is the country-women's special province. Members talk knowledgeably to Miss Clarke, head gardener, as she explains rose-tree pruning, care of fruit bushes and use of the invaluable compose heap.

DEMOCRACIES MUST MOBILISE

United States, Britain And India As Three Continental Spearheads To Contain Communism

BY HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI

WORLD Peace is a subject with which we are all vitally concerned. No consideration of this all-important subject can be useful, unless it proceeds on a realistic assessment of conritions under which we are working.

Hopes, ideals and plans invariably go wrong for they are all built. on wishful thinking.

The conditions in the light of which the problem of world peace should be considered are:

First, the smallness of the world which scientific knowledge is making smaller everyday;

Second, its division into two military camps, one dominated by .S.A., the other controlled by U.S.S.R. resulting in the U.S.S.R. being the most compact impenetrable and effective member of the society of Nations;

Third, the political and economic welter into which a very large part of the world has been thrown by World War II.

Equally confusing have been the various multi-national systems which have been coming into existence as a result of these conditions.

The American system includes powers which are within the ambit of the Atlantic Treaty and the Marshall Aid Plan and the South East Asian powers also, whom Mr. Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines would like to bring closer into a military alliance. The Commonwealth of Nations, no longer exclusively British, consists of Britain and her colonies and India and the Dominions.

India As Leader Of Asia

The well knit Soviet system with the U.S.S.R. at the head has its satellites in Europe with China possibly becoming the latest addition. There is the South Asian system fast growing into shape with India, as the natural spokesman; cultural ties bind her with Ceylon, the countries of the Middle East and the South East Asian counties; interets of self-defence closely binds her with Australia and New Zealand.

Outside these systems are countries small and big struggling to achieve stability either by themselves or under the influence of one or the other system.

Ideologically and spiritually the position is much more difficult. The World is torn between two mutually incompatible concepts of life. One seeks in individual human dignity the purpose of the State; the other sees in the individual only the instrument of the State. These conflicting values divide the Word into two irreconcilable sections; the cold war is also a war of the spirit and the conflict must go on till it is settled. The Democracies seek to maintain liberty of the individual and the rule of law, but without unity of programme; the other section dominated by U.S.S.R. works with a unified concept and technique and exploits the traditions and institutions of free countries for its own ends making them the instrument of their own destruction.

Under these conditions world peace cannot be maintained by atom bombs for scientists are now racing to discover more destructive weapons, atom bombs being out of date. It cannot be maintained by establishing military bases, nor by a sharp division of nations into two power blocs.

Had Mahatma Been Alive

At the same time, I am not a theoretical pacifist, nor am I blind to the necessity of defensive measures in a very combustible world.

If my Master—Gandhiji—had been alive perhaps with his mysterious power of mobilising the collective mind of our race, he might have discovered an effective programme of complete nonviolence. But we are "of earth earthy" and must discover other means to secure what we so ardently desire.

The only instrument of peace, which for the moment we have in our hands, is the UNO. At present it is far from being in a satisfactory condition. The U.S.A. and Great Britain primarily use its platform for making Russia amenable to world opinion, and Russia returns the compliment by utilising it for frustrating undesirable alliances between other powers. Other nations, small and large, who look upon it as a stepping stone to a federal union of free nations are simply lost. Naturally therefore, the deliberations of UNO subordinated to the exigencies of the two power-bloc diplomacy.

In spite of this, India has immense faith in the UNO. We have retained our faith in it even at some cost to ourselves. We believe that only by strengthening it as an arbiter of national conflicts, can the World march forward to peace. It is in that expectation that India in its participation in the activities of the UNO has declinedl to identify herself with either bloc.

It has supported every question on its merit and stood for justice on every issue. Many of our friends do not like this attitude, but they fail to see the dangers inherent in the extinction of independent action on the part of member nations of the UNO.

If they are arrayed in two blocs facing each other in grim uncompromising determination, UNO as a world organisation would either be disrupted or cease to be real.

UNO as a political - organisation, however, will never lead to world peace unless the UNESCO becomes a potent factor for removing the distance which political ambition and cultural arrogance create between one nation and another.

World peace implies one world supported by an overwhelmingly united world opinion. It pre-supposes a sympathetic understanding between nations. This can come only by breaking down national prejudices and fostering a free exchange of art, literature and cultural values.

A swift exchange of cultural wealth of all nations therefore is necessary before mutual understanding becomes the heritage of all mankind. This understanding is a prerequisite to world peace.

Insidious Propaganda

But this is a long term programme. The danger before us is immediate. We have promptly to find the means of creating conditions in which world peace may become a certainty. One aspect of this problem in these circumstances, which furnishes the easiest way to secure this end, has to be stressed. The real source of danger to world peace comes from the insidious propaganda which wins for totalitarianism the loyalties of the malcontents in every country.

Can it be overcome by a race for armaments? No. Can it be resisted by mere economic aid? I am afraid not. Can it be circumvented by merely enlarging the area of freedom in our free countries, when there is little chance of creating a love for freedom amongst the peoples under totalitarian rule?

We may prepare for defence, we may give economic aid where we can, we may establish the rule of law wherever possible and we may support weaker nations in their struggle for stability. But this, by itself will not go a long way.

There is only one way to my mind; one way only. The race is between an all out effort to create chaos and an effort to attain stability. We may win the race only if the stable governments in all the Continents come together in a united programme for world stability.

Communism in action flourishes on chaos. It can only be resisted if countries with stable governments become consolidated into nuclei around which tottering governments may gather strength in search of stability.

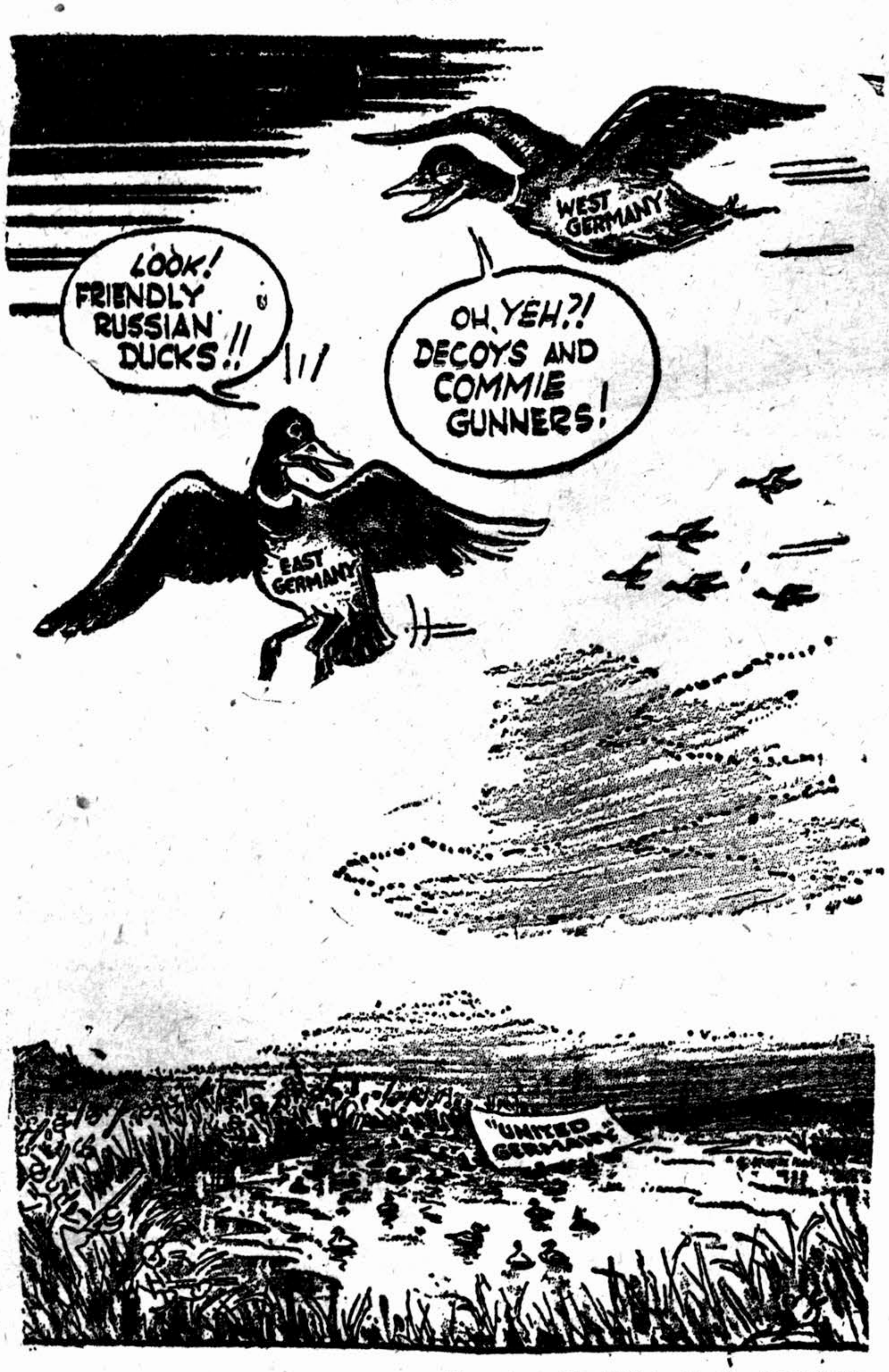
But this objective, I am afraid, is not clearly perceived, nor has it been made the principal objective of the foreign policy of Democratic nations.

May I permit myself to give a warning? Our salvation lies primarily in securing a complete co-ordination of efforts between stable Democratic Governments of the world to maintain stability; if we fail to see this, nothing else will help.

The three leading Democracies, the United States of America, Great Britain in Europe, and India, in Asia, have the greatest responsibility in the matter.

We all stand for freedom, truth and justice, political, social and economic for the vindication of the moral order without which peace is impossible.

If world peace has to be secured, we must come closer in an indissoluble bond of common strength and unified programme to vindicate our faith in freedom.


WEST GERMANY
LOOK! FRIENDLY RUSSIAN DUCKS!!
OH, YEH?! DECOYS AND COMMIE GUNNERS!
EAST GERMANY
"UNITED GERMANY"

Alexander in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

"The old come-on."

College Girls Who Drink

College girls who drink have more dates but fewer of them become engaged than non-drinkers.

A study made of 336 college girls in a co-educational institution showed this was an important difference between the two groups. The results were presentd by Carol A. Hecht, Ruth J. Grine, and Sally E. Rothrosk, under the direction of Dr. Jessie Bernard at the State College of Pennsylvania, in a report made to the "Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol".

They divided the women into five groups: women who never drank; infrequent drinkers, who had had nothing to drink within the last two weeks of the study; occasioial drinkers who had drunk once in this period; near-regular drinkers who had two drinks within this period; and regular drinkers.

This revealed that there were twice as many regular drinkers, as total of 90, as non-drinkers.

Other facts brought out by the study were:

The infrequent drinkers had begun to drink in their 19th year while the regular drinkers started earlier, the average age being 17.

The girls who did little or no drinking attended church more often but the study was not conclusive on this point, the investigators stated.

Most of the young women who drank did so with the knowledge of their families.

Those who did the most drinking also had the most dates.

All these facts show a widespread change in middle-class standards, they said. The traditional tea party has given way to the cocktail party. This study, although limited, "represents a socially important group, namely college women," they said, adding "they come for the most part from middle-class honmes and thus reflect middle-class standards."

Brain Surgery Results Slow

Drastic brain surgery to relieve severe insanity may take two and a half years to achieve full benefits. In fact, patients who make dramatic recovery from their mental illness immediately after the operation tend to relapse while those whose recovery is sow seem to make a permanently successful readjustment.

This information comes from a study made by Jack Coheen, M.D., of Elgin State Hospital Elgin, Illinois. It included follow-up studies of 11 of 52 patients operated on at Elgin since 1941, who have shown most satisfactory results.

The operation is a serious one resorted to only after all other forms of treatment such as metrazol, electric and insulin shock, have failed, and then only in patients who are severe behaviour problems in the hospital, threatening their own or other patients' lives.

Pharmacopoeia Of Aborigines

EFFECTIVE REMEDIES CLAIMED FOR MANY ILLS

Medical Lore Of Three Tribes In Hyderabad State

SYED KHAJA MAHBOOB HUSAIN

THE aborigines in the Hyderabad State, which has several great zones of hilly forest tracts where for thousands of years the remanants of India's most primitive and ancient culture have lived till now number about 6,78,149 according to the Census of 1941.

There are 1,42,026 Gonds (Raj-Koitur), about 5,000 Kolams (the 1941 Census returns of Kolams i.e. 746, are incorrect) and 3,864 Chenchus in Hyderabad State inhabiting Adilabad, Warangal and Mahboobnagar Districts respectively.

These aboriginals who live in the thickest areas of jungles have evolved generation to generation knowledge of certain herbs and roots etc, for medicinal purposes. But they do not generally give out these secrets to anyone not even to their own kinsmen, except to their very thick friends. It is said that these herbs have very potential effect and there are instances where even educated persons have tried to find remedies for incurable ailments from those aboriginals.

The primitive idea that some diseases like Cholera, Small-Pox etc., come through the evil spirit is generally prevelant among the aboriginals and they worship certain deities and give "alms to the dead" by celebrating feasts with liquor along with their kinsmen. Besides they also use medicinal herbs, roots etc., for curing the ailments.

Yaws is also prevalent to a great extent among them and they seem to trust to nature for the cure of Yaws, as many of them believe that Yaws disappear after the victim has suffered for three years. Children are found to be suffering from Yaws more than adults. The vaccine for Syphilis i.e., "Theasormine" has proved very effective medicine to cure Yaws, which is supposed to be a highly infectious disease.

It is a well known fact that Gonds, Kolams and Chenchus have a wide and deep knowledge of several effective medicinal herbs.

Fracture Of Bones

Gonds use "Khanduka Chakka." This is the bark of a forest tree. They grind the bark and take it internally with milk and water once a day. It is said that this heals fractures and general disability.

There is another plant by name "Ram-Ke-ray", which is also used for the same purpose. This is also taken in the same way.

Both the above medicines are used by the Kolams also, but they call them "Kandoor Chakka" and "Ramkeray" respectively. Kolams also use bark of a tree called "Dumpinimak". They grind it and make it into paste and apply it on the fractured bone for three days. This is also used for healing the fracture of animals.

Gonds also use a bird for this purpose known as "Pokray" which in Telegu language is called "Kappera". This bird is generally found on cart tracks at dusk. To heal the fractures they eat the meat of this bird.

Chenchus use externally "Khanduk Chakka" as paste for animals and sometimes for men. They also use "Ari Chakka" (tree). The paste of the bark of this tree is applied externally and the juice of the "Bai tree" (creeper) and used internally.

There is another medicine for internal use. The leaf-juice of Noonaymunta" (plant) which is given with milk three times a day.

Gonds use "Kerajira" (wild pollen) for this disease. They first powder it and administer to babies with milk or water

Fits

Chenchus take the bark of the "Oosri Yeru" creeper, "Siriboddi Yeru" (creeper) and "Tella papdi Yeru" and make a paste and give it to the children in their mother's milk and to elders in water three or four times.

Wounds

(i) Gonds use "Khaayur" shoots to heal wounds. These shoots are grinded and applied to wounds.

(ii) "Gopadimara" (Dumpidi in Telegu) is another tree whose bark is powdered and dusted over the wound. The Kolams also use it but call the tree "Dumpinimak". Daily they wash the wound and dust the powder on it.

Chenchus take leaves of "Yerr-Buddi" (creeper) and mak e apaste and warming it they apply to the wound.

The juice of the leaves of "Gayap" (creeper) is given internally.

FEVERS

(a) Typhoid:— "Yellikevi" is a plant whose leaves are like rat's ears. The Gonds drink the juice of these leaves three times a day.

(b) Typhoid and other fevers:— "Palakursa" is a plant whose bark and root are used after extracting juice from them. This juice is taken three times a day.

SELTAY:—Juice of the bark of this tree is used.

Potre

Juice of the bark of this tree used.

Leaves of "Kamuni" mixed with tamarind are made into a paste and given to jaundice patients.

For Typhoid, Kolams take 4-5 leaves of "Madnaveli" (creeper), known as (Malay Ram Teeg), and prepare a cup of juice in water and use it three times a day. When they prepare the juice they worship Madana Devi and after pouring some drops on "Pola Kamma" a stone which is kept in the court yards of every Kolam's house they drink it.

'DEMOCRACY'S DILEMMA'
NOT A VERY HAPPY CHOICE. IS IT, SAM ?!
EITHER A BALANCED BUDGET AND INADEQUATE DEFENSES
OR ADEQUATE DEFENSES AND A DEBT-RIDDEN ECONOMY
Alexander in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

Chenchus take the leaves of "Reska" (tree) and "Neerpepela" (tree) and pepper of the same weight and prepare tabloids and give them to Typhoid patients.

Chenchus take roots of "Neela Maded" (tree) and keep in the fireplace till they become red. Then they powder it and give it with ginger to the patients.

Cough

"Bhoidorli" is a creeper, the juice of the leaves of which is used by Gonds.

"Neyay Tokkur" is a plant. The ashes of this plant are used both by the Gonds and Kolams.

Chenchus take the roots of "Ramulkategay" creeper, and "Nalamulka Tegu" creeper and dry them and make a powder and use internally.

Stomach Pain

Bark of the plants, "Salay" and "Thaka", is powdered and then given to the patients by the Gonds, internally with water.

Kolams use the powder of the bark of a tree called in Kolami "Polaki" in Gondi "Polesa" and in Telegu "Ponaki" mix it with water and give it only once.

Chenchus take the roots of "Jittu Vargu" (plant), dry and powder it and with the powder of pepper of the same weight give it internally.

Carbuncle Or Cancer

The Gonds use the leaves of "Goladeed" a creeper mixed with Gulmohwa flowers. After grinding and making in into a paste it is applied to the wound four times It is said this is a very effective medicine for Cancer.

Chenchus take the roots a "Balli Rakash Gudda" make of paste of it and apply it to the cancer.

Snake Bite

There is a tree called "Kottora". Juice is extracted from the back of this tree and the "Neem" tree and is taken internally three or four times. This is used by Gonds.

The Kolams give the juice of the bark of "Kalgodi" tree with the juice of the bark of the "Neem" tree internally to the patient for about 4 or 5 times.

The Chenchus take the roots of "Pennair Gudda" creeper make a paste and give internally once or twice.

They also take the bark of "Chilla Chakka" (tree), powder it and take with water internally.

They also take "Maila-tutturn" (copper-sulpheate) and powder it and than mixing it with flour (maida) pour it into the opposite nostril. If the patient is unconscious pure copper-sulphate powder is poured into the opposite nostril.

They also take Oppi's roots and extract juice and then pour it in to the opposite nostril.

Scorpion Bite

The Gonds use the leaves of "Rengapala" (Forest berry) after making it into a paste. This paste is applied on the place of sting. They also give the skin of soap-nut to the pattent only one time, internally.

The Chenchus say that they do not get the poisonous effects of the scorpion bite. Therefore do not use any medicines.

GANORRES

Gonds use the bark of "Dhaonrialmur" (white plass plant). They powder it and mix it with unrefined sugar (red) and give it.

Kolams use the plant "Tanged" (Tadwad). They skin and powder the roots mixing it with the powder of 7 black peppers, use it.

The Chenchus take the roots of "Chitramola" creeper and extract the juice in lime water and take internally for only one day.

Syphills

There is no medicine either in Gond or in Kolams for Syphilis. They neither have any idea of the disease.

The Chenchus take the bark of "Survur Teegay" creeper, leaves of "Tella Nakkera" (tree), bark of "Tella para Potaram" creeper dry and make powder of these and mixing with milk and powder of pepper use internally for three days.

They also take the juice of the leaves of the "Gandu Tirail" tree with milk.

Potency

The most renowned medicine among Gonds for potency is "Bhoo Chakkoram Gudda". This is a root of a flat shape. The milky juice and the root is given for potency.

Kolams also use this.

"NARVENJA" (Evur Buray in Kolami) are earthworms. They are dried, powdered and used with milk both by Gonds and Kolams.

"Gorre Chipota" is a small plant. The leaves of this plant mixed with the juice of "Bhuchakram" is used both by the Gonds and Kolams.

"Persa Kobray Veli" (Kobar Teeg in Kolami). The roots of this creeper mixed with the "Bhuchakaram Gadda", is powdered and taken internally.

"Dobay" it is the queen of white ants. It is dried, powdered and given with milk.

"Banda Sakur" (Gondu Sakur in Kolami) is a creeper. Its juice is used for by the women to increase their breast milk.

Chenchus take the roots of a "Maka Potu Gadda" plant and "Moga Siri Gudda" plant mix with pepper and powder it. And then they make pills and give internally for three days.

Small-Pox

"Leamb" Aki (i.e. Neem leaves) are used both by Gonds and Kolams. The leaves are powdered, and the paste is applied after four days of the start of small-pox. Before doing this they worship Pochamma, the dlity.

Chenchus do not use any medicines for small-pox but worship the diety "Mutiala Amma".

Leuco-Derma

Gonds use Leem Aki. The patient has to start talking from one leaf and every day adds one more upto 40 leaves. Next day again 40 leaves are taken and then they gradually go decreasing one leaf each day, thus come up to one. Next day they again take one leaf and the process is repeated for 4 months.

It is said that this medicine has proved quite effective so far. It is used both by Gonds and Kolams.

Malondi, a snake of two heads is taken alive, by Gonds and Kolams, kept in an earthen hot securely fastened from all sides, and

(Continued on page 31)

USE OF DRUGS THROUGH AGES

History Of Civilisation Goes Concomitant With Man's Fight Against Diseases

●

GODS OF MEDICINE IN IND

From 'Soma' Juice To Penicillin

BY A. N. BOSE' M. B.

THE whole history of human civilisation goes concomitant with the progress of man's fight against disease. Physical illness is the path that lead very often to the gateways of instrutable death. "The idea of a sickening isolation that gives rise to unbearable suffering, and the fear of a sudden failure of mortal exist-ence have always haunted mankind. In prehistoric times while the cave men, going naked and armed with primitive stone implements, could fight with equal ferocity the beasts of the jungle, they were struck with terror the moment they were laid down with a sudden attack of ague or fell down crouched up and bent as a bow with tetanic convulsions.

With the dawn of reason our savage forefathers tried to explain these attacks of diseases by imagining them to be the visitations of the sudden wrath of gods whom they had probably enraged by their unknowing issolence. When by chance chewing of some roots or leaves they found themselves relieved of intolerable pain or frequent ceoflics, or, when bodily rubbing of some fruits or flowers did away with ugly bodily ulcers, they began to worship the trees as saviours who had protected them from unknown maladies. thus the medicinal trees with time attained the position of worship,—a cult which reached its sublime glory in the Vedic ages of the Hindus.

In the Vedas, the importance of the medicinal trees has been stressed by pointed reference to various verses. and also by the glorification of "Soma lata" as an energising and vitalising tonic. That the application of drugs could not be entrusted to ordinary people further led to the imagination of the twin Gods of "Aswinikumars" as the gods of medicine and Dhanwantari, as the real physician and healer of diseases.

Gradually as the spirit of enquiry advanced in man, bodily ailments began to be considered as diseases caused by the alteration of the vital forces which were supposed to be in perfect equilibrium in the state of normal health. Along with the differentiation of human maladies, the application of crude drugs also started to be systematised. In this way, the science of Ayurveda of the Hindus developed, and in a similar manner, the Greek and Arabian medicines flourished. The modern scientific therapeutics has evolved during the last century by drinking deep into the fountain heads of these ancient systems of medicine and enriching itself with the gradual growth of knowledge and scence.

In Earlier Days

But in the earlier days of therapy, empiricism reigned supreme. Similarity of plant or floral structures with various organs of the body led to the application of these materials as remedies against particulr diseases,—an idea later designated as the "Doctrine of Signature". The real causes of disease being unknown, empirical use of herbs, or various curious mixtures of materials from the organic and inorganic world, together with the spirit of magic prevailed.

A perusal of ancient medical and drug literature reveals what a tremendous search for remedies had been attempted by the ancients. A frightful competition seemed to have taken possession of these early pioneers. and in those hectic collections a very large amount of debris and useless materials. or materials with false claims appear to have been collected. But inpite of such heavy accumulations of doubtful nature the fact remains that the search carried on for these thousands of years has ultimately yielded a rich harvest of real drugs and remedies of proved value.

Thus Ma-Huang of the 5000 year old Chinese remedy has become the asthma-reliever in modern Ephedra, and Chalmoogra oil, the Leprosy remedy of the ancient Ayurveda has given place to the production of Hydnocarpus oil, and Ethyl Hydnocarpate Similarly Curara, the famous South American arrow poison used for paralysing the prey during hunting or the enemy during a fight. has become the source for the elaboration of curarine, and many of its synthetic substitutes,—an advance in the anaesthetic techniue of modern surgery.

All these achievements, nevertheless are the ultimate products of the so-called slow filtration of time. Errors must have been made. blunders committed, agonies sustained, and miseries of untold degrees surpassed before mankind could emerge out of the travail of dark ages, and come to the plain of scientific investigation for the physical well-being of the body.

In the early days of the modern scientific era, which had its start in the nineteenth century, few specific drugs were known, and excessive medication was the order of the day. It was really a stroke of genius for Hahnemann to rebel against the "shot-gun" policy of treatment of disease, and to start an independant. enquiry. He started as unique type of pharmacological investigation, as shown by the study of various subjective symptoms of normal human beings after administration of different crude drugs and medicinals under dilution. These studies were taken to be the pivot on which stands his famous theory of "Similia similibbus curantur". His observation that many drugs in lower dosage act in a way opposite to that given by the higher doseage, stand amply confirmed by later pharmacological studies. But the tragedy lies in the fact that he brought in the vital force theory of diseases. and thereby, diverted himself from the channels of real scientific enquiry. The natural outcome was that his school of Homeopathy had to go down in the estimation of Science. and to fall a prey to cheap charlatanism of easy gamblers.

Code Of Ethical Therapy

In the evolution of the code of ehical theropy, the pioneers of Bacteriology, Pathology, Physiology and Pharmacology played a most significant role, while the contribution made by other branches of the natural sciences was equally great. The germ-theory of diseases propounded by Pasteur and and placed on a sound foundation by Koch through his famous postulates, the studies on the pahology or mirbid anatomy of diseased organs, and the pharmacological researches on the various physiological principles of plants, gave a fillip to the understanding of the processes of disease, and opened he way to tackle the cause.

The synthesis of organic substances and the isolation of active principles of plants, led to the elaboration of powerful drugs with specific activity, and thus established the true basis of chemotherapy and the ethical use of drugs. Once hte magic of superstition and altruism was gone, the cientific men worked up with feverish energy to find out new facts of Naturefi and to apply the same for the cause of suffering humanity. The wonderful laborious and painsakintg researches of many of these pioneers can only be explained by the cause of such impelling urge

The science of immunology founded the art of specific therapy against the bacterial causes of disease. The introduction of vaccination, prophylectic vaccines and anti-toxic sera brought about a revolution in the field of medicine. It demonstrated the importance of the response of the host in the body which created its own protective agents in the blood through gradual stimulation by the very bacteria causing the specific malady. It paved the way for the emergency of real chemotherapy by synthetic agents. Inspite of Quinine for malaria therapy and Emetine for amaebic dysentery being available, the introducton of Salviarsan and Neo-Salvarsan was an epoch-making advance in man's fight against the pathogenic protozoa. The conquest of kala-azar by antimonials (e.g. Urea Stibamine) was another outstanding event in 1920-22.

But the dream of real chemotherapy, as visualised by Ehrlich, was still to be realised. The ideal agent had still to be found which could attack and destroy the pathogenic agents without exerting any detectable side effects on the tissues of the host. A very significant turning point in the history of Chemotherapy came when Domagk, in 1935, demonstrated the protective action of the red dye, "Prontosil" against streptococcal infection in mice, and Trefouel and his co-workers established the cause to be the simple chemical compound, para-aminobenzenesulphonamide, synthesised long ago in 1908. These findings brought out the importance of thorough pharmacological study of all available synthetic compounds for possible chemotherapeutic effect, and gave a call to organic chmists to synthesise more compounds,—efforts which reulted in more effective remedies with wide range of activity.

Penicillin

The introduction of Penicillin during the last war focussed the attention of all scientists in the line towards ths so-far neglected field of plant life. Again, a hectic search went on all round in the domain of Bacteriology, Mycology, Botany, and Chemistry to tear out more secrets of natural remedies against diease. The emergenc of Streptomycin, Areomycin, and Chloromycetin is the result of these anxious investigations.

Thus, the physician of today is fairly armed to fight out disease and bring relief to the suffering being. While the weapons in his hands are diverse as well as powerful, the discipline of his using them judiciously is equally great. Like a well-trained General, he must use his powder economically, and with the least of injury to the patient he wants to cure. He must concentrate the drug-power to the highest possible extent, whenever necessary, but he must refrain from wasting such power or making it ineffective by scattring it for no well-ground reasons.

The treatment of disease must be based, wherever possible, on true rational platform. Empiricism must not be allowed to cloud the vision of careful thinking. The burden of the experimental biologists falls on the medical man, and it is up to him to advance the cause of scientific enquiry as well.

These remarks would not have been appropriate but for the emergence of the new facts about drug-sensitiveness of hosts, and the drug-fastness o f bacteriae. The danger of making of person unfit for the administration of a potent drug when urgently needed, of to make the organisms of disease more powerful to overcome the attacks of rational therapeutics, are possiblities that go hand in hand with the indiscriminate use of modern drugs. The chewing of Penicillin lozenges for trivial reasons, the administration of sulpha remedies for unknown clinical states, the reckless use of vitamins and Liver Extracts are all pointers to this effect.

It will, therefore, be agreed that the rational use of drugs requires a state of highly disciplined mental approach of the physician with powers of deep introspection, without which he is liable to be lost in choosing the proper remedies. Unfortunately or fortunately, the treatment of disease is not a sttic process but a dynamic one. Each new drug introduced in medicine brings

(Continued on page 31)

'RETURN ENGAGEMENT?'

APPEASEMENT
GERMAN BIG BUSINESS

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

MORARJI DESAI ON COMMUNALISM IN SPORT—BENGAL CLUB'S PIONEERING WORK FOR SOCCER—RELIEVE CONGESTION AT PAREL—CARD-PLAYING IN SPORTING INSTITUTIONS — HEALTHY RIVALRY BETWEEN STATES—WISE DECISION BY AIFF—COMPULSION ON BOATS.

"Provincialism and Communalism should have no place in the field of sports," said Sri Morarji Desai, our Home and Revenue Minister, at the opening ceremony of the Bengal Club Sports pavilion at Shivaji Park on Sunday last. "We should all work for national interests", he emphasised" and subordinate our communal feelings to the greater cause."

Before accepting the club's invitation to perform the .opening ceremony, Shree Desai had assured himself that the Club was catering for all Communities without any distinction of Caste or creed, race or colour. The Indian Football League, sponsored by it, is a standing monument to its all-embracing character. Its tournaments are open to all.

It is perfectly true that if the Club had restricted its activities within the folds of its own Community the Bombay Municipal Corporation would ever have given it such a large slice of land—even for sporting purposes. It wouldn't have been right for them.

BIRTH OF IFL

The Club was started in a small way 28 years ago. Probably it would have remained so had it not been for the fact that the WIFA then monopolised and dominated by Europeans, refused to promote the game of soccer among Indians with neat earnestness and zeal. Indian Clubs and teams found little scope and encouragement at their hands. As an Imperialist race, the Britishers wanted to keep down the sons of the soil so that their own supremacy remained for ever.

Dissatisfied with this state of affairs, football-lovers in the north of Bombay launched the Indian Football the League 1928—OPEN TO PURELY INDIAN TEAMS ONLY. Soon they found that by playing between themselves only, they would not make much progress. At any rate they felt that their path to avancement would be limited. So the Club started other competitions open to non-Indians as well.

NURSERY OF INDIAN SOCCER

This was a cold stroke of vision and foresight. It was mainly due to this that Indian football has been able to rise to its present high position. Almost all the prominent Indian teams in Bombay had their grounding at Parel and most of our leading stars had their early training there. There fore the IFL can take justifiable pride in having rendered most useful service towards the promotion of this game in our city.

Were it not for the Bengal Club's efforts in this direction, it is exceedingly doubtful if enough Indian teams of a fairly high calibre would have been found at the time British Regiments were withdrawn from this country. This does not mean that I am belittling the contribution of the WIFA of the Britishers towards the development of soccer in Bombay. They have done a good deal—but everything in a patronising manner. They did not realise at the time that it hurt the self-respect of the sensitive Indians. However, this gave a fillip to the IFL and it rose from strength to strength as vours went by.

MERE CAUSE AND EFFECT

As I was in the thick of the struggle from beginning to end, I know how bitter we felt at times with the raw deals served to Indian teams and officials and players. However they are things of the past and we need not rake them up now or feel resentful about them. What I want to stress here is that but for those early obstacles and consequent disappointments, probably the IFL would not have been born and Bengal Club would have remained a Social Club, more or less, of the local Bengali community.

PIONEERING BY BENGALIS

It is a matter of great pride for the local Bengalis that it was mainly due to their pioneering efforts football gained a foothold in Bombay and became so popular year by year. The construction of a beautiful pavilion at Shivaji Park is a climax to their early enterprize. But much remains to be done still, as was voiced by the President of the Club at the aforesaid function.

The most important of it all is the renovation of the play-ground which will cost about Rs. 10,000. This is absolutely necessary and urgent. We hope the Club will succeed in doing so in the very near future. It is clear from the present condition of the ground that no tournament play is possible on it without a complete change of its surface.

In this connection it has been pointed out that the present lay-out of the plot given to the Club is most inconvenient for holding competitive matches in football and hockey as the goals will face East and West, that is, against the sun. If this changed to north and south and the size of the field appropriately increased, it will be more suitable for the purpose. I hope the Municipal authorities will see their way to accommodate the Club in these respects.

A NEW VISTA

This pavilion and play-ground will open out a new vista for success and hockey lovers in northern part of the city. Parel has become over-congested with too many tournaments. Playing matches on two or three different grounds within a ston's throw from each other simultaneously has diverted the attention of the fans considerably. No wonder that both the WIFA and the IFL have to bear losses every year in the management of their competitions. If some of them are shifted to Shivaji Park it will be beneficial to both of them from the financial point of view. And at the same time it will be a source of healthy recreation to the people of that locality.

Apart from this, the condition of the GIP Railway ground is such that no tournament ought to be held there. For a long time the WIFA has been thinking of abandoning this venue. But in the absence of an alternative field they have stuck to it. Here is an opportunity for them to join hands with the IFL to make the best use of the Shivaji Park. It will pay them to do so.

The Parel Sports Club, who conduct several hockey competitions are in a worse plight than the WIFA and the IFL. Since the Cooperage became the headquarters of both football and hockey, athletics have practically been shifted to the St. Xavier's College ground at Parel. It pays the College to accommodate athletic meets in preference to hockey matches Unless this Club finds another place to hold their competitions, they will die out. That will be a tragedy not only for the Club but also the game. They may well transfer some of their tournaments to Shivaji Park. That will be beneficial to all concerned as in the case of soccer. Will they make a move in this direction at their earliest?

CARD-PLAYING

I notice that much importance has been given in the press about my remarks on card-playing. What I said was that instead of encouraging card-playing, as is done in many sporting institutions, Bengal Club would do all it can to promote manly outdoor games like football and hockey. Personally I am at one with Morarjibhai in regard to his views about indoor games. There is nothing wrong about card-playing—especially by the older people—so long as they do not indulge in gambling.

But it is not a game for youths. If they indulge in it even irrigularly their sporting career is bound to be short-lived. There is a saying that card-playing spoils all work. So in their own interest, young people should stay away from this idle pastime.

Indoor games like badminton and table-tennis are good in their own way. But for healthy recreation there is nothing like outdoor sport—and team-games at that.

EVIL OF PROVINCIALISM

Now a word about provincialism. As all my readers know, I have opposed communalism tooth and nail for more than two decades before any other sports critic ever thought of it. But that was communalism on religious basis. As a result of my consistent and persistent campaign—to which my old friend "Bobby" Talyarkhan, heartily joined—the communal Pentangular was abolished.

Still the communal institutions like the Gymkhanas and hundreds of other clubs remain to flourish their religious basis. Mararjibhai's efforts to convert them into non-communal or cosmopolitan bodies have so far failed. Greater efforts are, therefore, needed by all the well-wishers of our infant nation to scotch the evil as early as possible.

Provincialism is equally bad, if it is turned into a sort of religion. But that does not mean that we should not have friendly rivalries between provinces or states on the sporting field. In fact it is absolutely necessary in order to improve the standard of sport in every part of the country. Associations and clubs have been formed by peoples of different provinces with a view to encourage social contacts among themselves and also to invite collaboration with others in this regard. Bengal Club aims at this consummation through their literature and sport. If others do the same, there would be better understanding and happier relationship between all.

INDIA WITHDRAWS

We are much relieved to hear that India has withdrawn from the World Soccer Championship for the Jules Rimmet Cup which will be staged in Brazil next month. The reason offered by the A.I.F.F. for their eleventh-hour withdrawl from the competition is that they heard of the acceptance of their terms by the sponsors of the nament too late to arrange for a strong, well-trained team to make the journey to Rio de Janeiro within the short time at their disposal.

It is on the face of a good ground no doubt, but nor very convincing. To send a team for the World Championship all the way to Brazil—and that too against professional players—it needs months of preparation. First and foremost the money question was hanging fire till the last moment. How could anybody make preparations for a long tour without the necessary funds at his disposal? If the affiliated associations had guaranteed their quota early enough, this could have been easily done.

Unless the AIFF prepares for the World Olympiad from now, it will not be possible for them to send a team for the World Olympiad to be held at Helsinki in 1952. Even if they do, they will send such a hotch-potch tige of our motherland instead of tige of our motherland in stead of enhancing it.

COMPULSION ON BOOTS

The rulers of Bombay's football have taken the bold step of limiting the entry for the Hinrichs Shield to booted teams only. I do not know how many of the clubs now playing soccer in this city will be able to provide boots to all their player. Or if all their players can afford to buy boots on their own account. As far as I am aware most of them are not in a position to do so. In fact they find it so difficult to pay the entry fees for the various competitions and to buy their club colours.

The next few days will show how many teams join the test. If all the first division sides do so, it will be a great achievement for the WIFA. They will have taken the first step towards killing Indian football. As I have repeatedly stated in these columns, Indian football and footballers cannot flourish or wholesale adoption of European methods—for the simple reason that their height, size and strength are against them in comparison with their confreres of the west.

WIFA MUST PROVIDE

I fail to understand how a short fellow like Parab would benefit by a pair of boots when he will clash against the hefty giants of the west. He will be simply weighed down by the sheer weight of his foot-gears! He will not be able to run faster than his opponents or jump higher to head the ball. Changing solid beef and brawn will be out of the question. Then in what way will he benefit and be an advantage or asset to his side? For a defender like wing Papen, shoulder-changing will be a problem. Indeed it will be something like an ant trying to change an elephant!

This does not mean that I am opposing the use of boots bay our players I have stated times without numbers that under wet conditions they must put on boots. There is no other alternative because, otherwise, they will not get a foothold on the slippery and slushy ground. Therefore I insist that every club should compel their players to use boots whenever the necessity arises. Of course this means intensive practice with them as well. But the players can do so only when the clubs provide the gear.

I take it that the W.I.F.A. will do so at their own expenses if the clubs cannot. Otherwise they have no right to compel anybody to retire from the field or refuse him entry just because he cannot afford to buy a pair of boots. Football will be impossible in Bombay if it is laid down that unshod players will not be permitted to take part in any competition.

NEITHER SENSIBLE NOR PRACTICAL

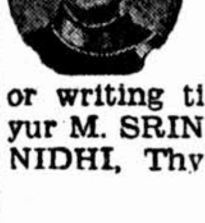
It is surprising that those who cry themselves hoarse about the compulsion of prohibition, should try to force boots on unwilling feet. This is thousand times worse than prohibition. In this case at least there is moral sanction. You gain in health, wealth and happiness by the prevention from indulging in intoxicating drinks. At any rate, you do not grow poorer in any way.

But compulsion in wearing boots means that a player must keep shod always,—whether he wills it or not, or can afford it or not,—or leave the football field altogether. How can you stop a player from indulging in a healthy recreation for no other reason than he would not put on boots or he cannot afford the luxury?

It must be remembered that every player who takes the football field does not aspire to be a World Champion. Those who have such an ambition are bound to use every means and every method to master the game, so that they may have the good fortune of wearing the national colours one day. Encourage them by all means. Help them in every way.

But for heaven's sake, do not try to use compulsion where it is unnecessary or undesirable. It is unnecessary because every aspirant to high honours would himself take full advantage of everything which will help his rise in the football world. And it is undesirabe because it will not only prevent promising youngsters to come to the limelight but rob them of their inherent skill by making them mere robots of the European die without their physique or strength. Therefore I am insisting all the time that we should allow our players to grow according to our own genius—taking full advantage of every means and every method to strengthen it.

Fortunately there are men on the A.I.F.I. who know their business and therefore are not likely to be guided by people whose knowledge and experience of soccer are embedded in their dreams. When they are brought face to face with hand facts of administration they will realise the folly of their dogmas and pet theories. I will wait and see the development of their ambitious plans.



THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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OUR AMERICAN LETTER

New York (By Air Mail)

Mrs. Roosevelt Hopes For Better Indo-Pak Relations

●

American Ex-Communists Expose Erstwhile Comrades

For some time ex-Communists have been having the time of their lives in Washington. Their favourite pre-occupation has been not so much exposing their erstwhile comrades but tarnishing the reputation of American liberals by connecting them with the Communist Party on hearsey evidence. The most notorious of this is Louis Budenz ex-Editor of the American Communist Paper-"Daily Worker" and now a professor at a Catholic University.

Asserting that for the first time in his 19 years in Congress he was rising to speak as a Roman Catholic and referring proudly to his Spanish-American origin, Senator Denjis Chavez, Democrat of New Mexico told the Senate, "My ancestors brought the Cross to this hemisphere Louis Budenz has been using the Cross as a club. Declaring that he was not one to pose as a more religious man than my neighbour, Senator Chavez declared: "When I feel that the Church which I revers is being used by an individual as a shield and a cloak to protect the purveyor of un-American, un-Christian, dubious testimony, I am compelled to identify what is going on and protest not only as a Catholic but as an American. He explained that he raised the religious issue because Budenz had been speaking not as a private citizen but with special emphasis as a Catholic, investing his appearances and utterences with an added sanctity by virtue of the fact that he recently went through the forms of conversion to Catholicism.

The slight and slender New Mexican, now 62, is a graduate of the law school of Georgetown University, a Jesuit institution. He told a Senate that filled rapidly as news of the speech spread that when a man like Budenz set himself up as a public censor of the political and patriotic conduct of his fellows, the Senate had a right to know something of his career and character. Calling Budenz America's No. I professional witness and a man who had been accepted in certain circles as the arbiter of truth in the shadowy world of ideologies, conspiracies and subversive intrigue, Chavez said.

Budenz was guilty of bigamy and was the father of three children born out of wellock. To award him some relief from the humdrem domesticity of two wifes at the same time, Chavez told the Senate scornfully, he appears to have registered under various aliases in hotels in Pennsylvania and New York, concentrating his attentions on certain Louise Gahen.

Chavez said that while Budenz likes to attribute his sordid past to the corrupting influence of the Communist Party, this was hardly correct, since his depravity reached its depths before he joined the Communists in 1935 at the age of 44. The New Mexico Senator recounted that Budenz had already been arrested 21 times before joining the Communist Party in 1935, that while a member he was evidently planning his next move, his conversion to Catholicism. Since than Budenz had profited by the sensation created, writing and lecturing, testifying wherever he has the opportunity, raveling in every minute of his new-found prosperity and sudden respectability. I firmly believe in clemency for sinners but with repentance should go humility, not hypocrisy.

Chavez compared Budenz to Titus Oates, the 17th century English informer, an Anglican cleric with a turbulent beginning similar to that of Budenz. Oates was expelled from the British Navy for perversion, Chavez recounted and then joined and was later expelled from a Jesuit academy. In 1678, Chavez related, Oates took it upon himself to denounce a vast Jesuit conspiracy, spreading tales of plots by the Catholic Church to assassinate the King and upset the established church and government of England.

In all the arrangement Oates claimed to have been a trusted emissary, "Over a hundred conspirators were mentioned by name, Chavez said, by placing together things true and false, or true facts falsely interpreted and by inventing treasonable letters and accounts of military preparations he was able to stir a wave of fear in which many persons were jailed and some executed. Oates himself later went to prison for perjury. Turning to the Lattimore case, Chavez dereided Budenz attempt to appear a reluctant witness. A single honest admission that he did not know Lattimore, Chavez said, would have executed him.

Chavez said he expected Budenz to remember a lot more names by election time, which the Senator called the customary season for planting Reds in the Democratic Party. Chavez said that if Congress continued to take up individual charges and counter-charges we had better remain insession continuously.

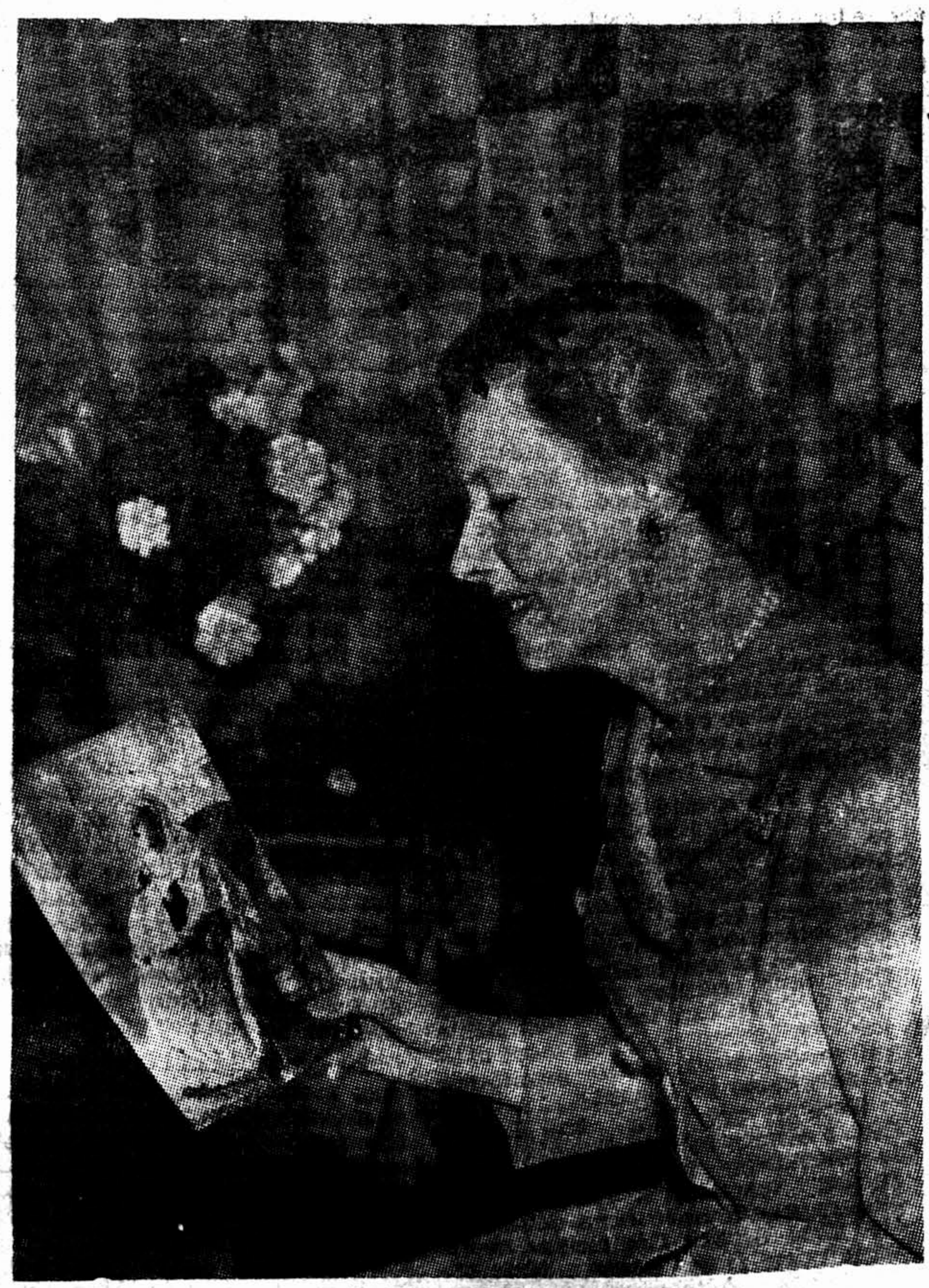
The Senator said a situation was being created in which there can be only two opinions, the Communist and the anti-Communist. He objected to the elavation of the Communist to the tremendous prestige of being the single opposition in American life, a success for beyond the wildest dreams of the small and puny professional Communist movement.

Chavez said espionage agents were not going to be uncovered by staged public inquiries, and that public hysteria and thought control are poor substitutes for an adequate security system. The Senator from New Mexico said he was joining with Senator Flanders, Republican from Vermont in asking Tydings inquiry to hold non-public sessions in the future and to make its report public after a chance to sift truth from rumour and calumny.

The American people are entitled to know the facts, Senator Chavez said in conclusion, but I am certain the American people do not want the United States to be turned

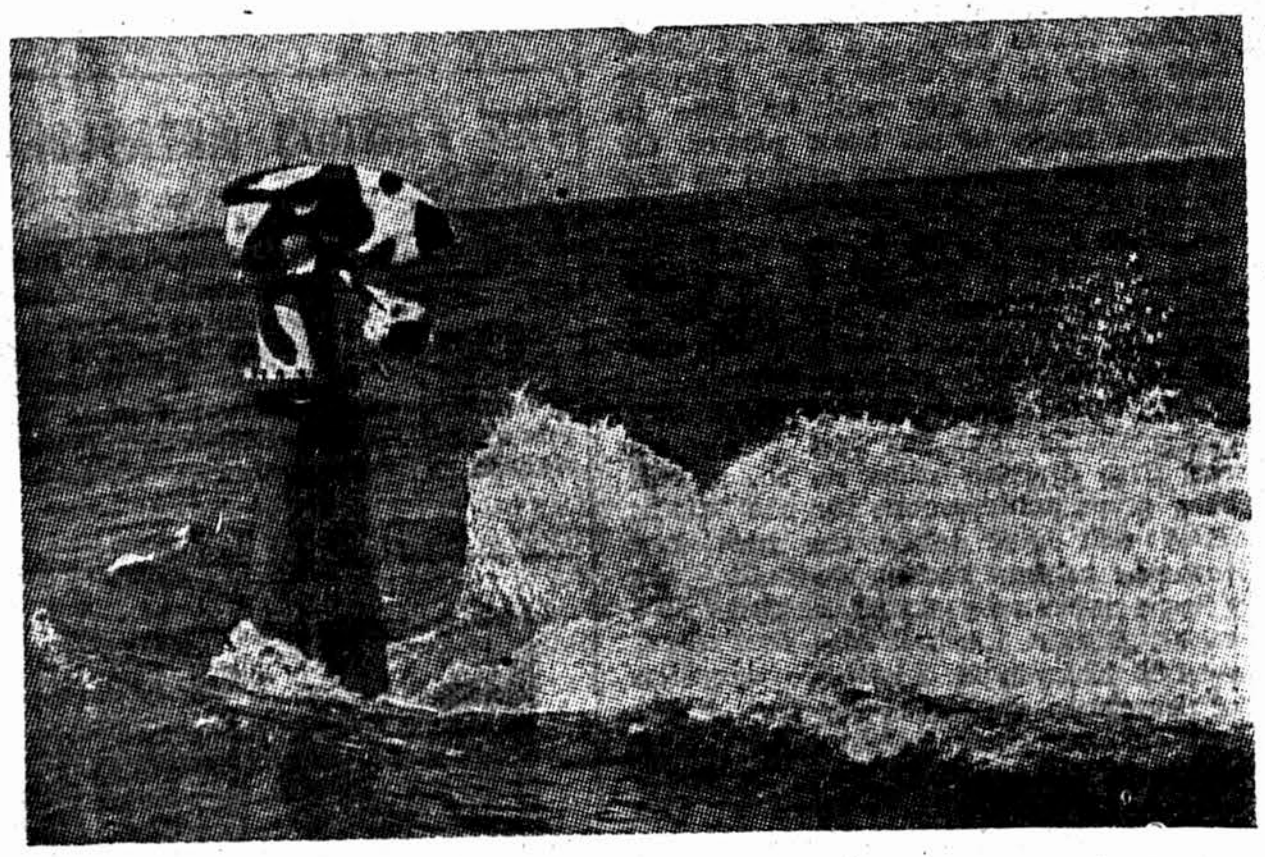
(Continued on Page 24)

IN VICTORIAN ROLE



Irene Dunne, Hollywood star arrived in London to start work on her new film "The Mudlark" in which she plays the role of Queen Victoria. She is seen studying the photo of Queen Victoria for rehearsal.

UNDER-WATER BREATHING



A demonstration was held in Portsmouth Harbour and at sea of the British submarine "breathing" device "snotty". The vessels taking part in the demonstration were H.M.S. 'Artemis' and H.M.S. 'Tutor'. The primary object of "Snort" is to provide air to the submarine engines—which lessens the necessity for surfacing.

Close-up showing the 'Snort' of H.M.S Artemis seen with the ball-float about to close—as the submarine submerges.

Watch For Nephrosis

●

BY HERMAN N: BUNDESEN, M.D.

Nephrosis is a disorder in which the kidney function is disturbed, with the result that fluids which should have been excreted from the body collect in the tissues and large amounts of needed albumin are thrown off in the urine.

The exact cause is not known but, apparently, there is damage to those parts of the kidney known as the glomeruli whose function is to ferret out and excrete harmful substances from the blood.

AFFECTS CHILDREN

This disorder, which frequently affects children, comes on so gradually that it is often overlooked in its early stages. Generally, it lasts about two years, but it may continue for as long as five

It goes without saying that proper treatment is needed to control such a potentially dangerous condition. Here, one of the most important elements is the reduction of the amount of salt eaten. This should not exceed one or two grams daily. ' physician must decide the exact amount allowed to make the food palatabl and at the same time reduce the collection of fluid in the tissues. A diet rich in proteins such as meat, fish, eggs, and cheese is often advised. Mi'.. containing little salt is available in powdered form and is frequently used.

INJECTION INTO VEIN

Another form of treatment is the injection into a vein of what is known as gum acacia. This substance speeds up the action of the kidneys and thus helps to reduce the edema. However, acacia has been shown to cause damage to the liver which, at times, is permanent. On this account, this form o. treatment is not often used. It has been interesting to note that when a child with nephrosis contracts measles, there is a great improvement in his condition. For this reason, 12 children with nephrosis were given measles and the results studied. It was noted that after the measles occurred, in most instances there was an increase in the excretion of fluids by the kidneys. On the other hand, the amount of albumin lost was decreased. No child was cured by this treatment, but all were greatly benefited.

Another form of treatment is the giving of the part of the blood known as serum albumin which is freed from salt. Such treatment is also followed by increased excretion of fluids by the kidneys. While this treatment brings temporary benefit, it does not seem to alter the course of the underlying disease, for which, as vet, no definite cure is known

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. N.: Would white petrolatum be harmful to the system if taken inwardly for a period of time?

Answer: It would not be harmful if the petrolatum is taken at night before retiring. If taken with meals, however, the petrolatum may absorb the fat-soluble vitamins, such as vitamin A, and carry them out of the body.

Headaches Due To Allergic Reaction

Certain types of headache are thought to have their cause in an allergic reaction. Recently, an attempt has been made to deal with them by desensitizing the patient in much the same way as people with hay fever are treated by desensitizing shots of pollen.

In the case of headache victims, the substance used was histamine. Histamine is a substance normally present in the body in small amounts. An excessive amount of histamine often develops in persons who are allergic or hypersensitive, and it is thought that in many cases the headaches may be due to an excess of histamine. By giving injections of histamine in gradually increasing amounts, the patient comes to tolerate it better, and the headaches are sometimes relieved

TREATED BY INJECTIONS

Sixteen patients, who had suffered from headaches for more than a year, were treated by injections of histamine under the skin. Two injections a day were given for the first ten days, the amounts being gradually increased. From the tenth day onward, only one injection a day was employed. A total of about 25 days of treatment was utilized.

Twelve of the 16 patients showed prompt improvement. In one case, the disorder was made worse so that the treatment had to be stopped. In three cases there was no benefit.

There are certain preparations known as antihistamine drugs which seem to ward off the effects of excessive histamine. Antihistamine preparations were tried in 20 patients with severe headache, and only four seemed to have benefited to any degree. Hence, it would seem that in these cases, the desensitizing treatment with the injections of histamine is better than the attempt to combat it with antihistamine drugs after it has formed in the body.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

R. R.: What would cause lumps under the skin, in the arms, under the chin, and at the back of the neck?

Answer: These swellings may be due to enlarged lymph glands, to some type of tumor growths, or to sebaceous cysts.

You are in need of a thorough examination by your physician to determine the exact cause of these swellings.

A DISEASE THAT TAKES ONE OF THREE DIFFERENT FORMS

The same disease may take varying forms which, though generally similar, differ in their course and severity. This fact is well illustrated by the disorder known as ulcerative colitis. In this disease, ulcers or sores form in the large intestine to cause diarrhea, blood in the bowel movements, and great loss of strength and weight.

Of the three types of ulcerative colitis, one is relatively mild. The patient has from two to six bowel movements each 24 hours, and the disturbance is restricted to the lower part of the large bowel. These patients usually can be improved to a great extent by a bland diet, that is, one containing no rough or irritating foods, vitamins in large doses either by mouth or injection into a muscle, and drugs which relieve bowel spasm by quieting the nervous system. Certain of the sulfonamide preparations, such as sulfasuxidine and sulfathaladine, are of benefit.

SEVERE DISORDER

In the second type of patients, the disorder is severe. The condition may come on either suddenly or gradually, but however it appears it creates a real emergency. The patient has fever, rapid heart beat, and often is prostrated. There may be from 10 to 30 bowel movements in 24 hours, and there often is some damage to the liver. which an opening from the small intestine to the outside is made to put the large bowel at complete rest, is often life-saving. In these cases, also, the use of the sulfonamide preparations are quite beneficial. Blood transfusions or injections of whole blood into a vein and the giving of large amounts of vitamins are all helpful measures.

TYPE OF DISEASE

In the third type of the disease, the chronic form, the condition persists over a long period of time with short intervals during which the symptoms apparently clear up. The patients lose weight, are weak, have rapid heart beat, and fever.

It has been suggested that these patients may be benefited by a period of treatment varying from 14 to 40 days, during which all foods are given by injection into a vein, while vitamins are administered by injections into a muscle. Nothing is given by mouth except small amounts of cracked ice in the morning. It was found that with this treatment about two out of three of the patients could be relieved of their symptoms within a period of 14 days. If such treatment does not bring relief, operation may be necessary.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. S.: Could failing eyesight be due so stomach trouble?

Answer: I know of no eye disorders which might come from stomach trouto stomach trouble?

ACNE, TOP PROBLEM OF 'TEENS'

So far as the high-school set is concerned, acne is Medical Problem No. 1. It is certainly the one they would most like to see solved and about which many learned dermatologists feel the same way.

That we still have no quick and sure way of clearing up this skin condition is evidence of its complex nature, which includes a great deal more, according to the best authorities, than the mere formation of pimples on the skin of the face.

BLOCK OPENINGS

These are primarily due to excessive secretion from the glands of the skin of fatty materials which tend to block their openings. These plugs are known as blackheads and they readily tend to become inflamed and to produce pimples.

The conditions which can affect this process are many. In many cases, acne seems to be an inherited condition, since it so often seems to run in families. Excessive activity of the glands of internal secretion during the maturing period may play a part. Anemia or lessening of the colouring of the blood, the use of drugs such as iodies or bromides, and the eating of excessive amounts of fatty foods may be responsible for making the condition worse.

Of course, the treatment of the acne will depend on which of these factors is present. However, there are a number of general measures which may be helpful.

To begin with, all fatty and greasy applications to the skin should be avoided, as well as excessive amounts of fat in the diet.

The face should be cleansed with soap and warm water twice a day. The blackheads should be carefuly squeezed out, preferably by a physician, and a preparation containing resorcinol and sulphur used at night. It is suggested that all chocolate be eliminated from the diet.

SEEMS HELPFUL

One form of treatment which seems to be helpful is the giving of Vitamin A in amounts of 50,000 units three times a day. In some cases glandular extracts such as from the thyroid or estrogens from the ovaries are administered.

X-ray treatment in severe cases are helpful but it is advisable that they not be used until the patient has reached the age of 17.

Of course the treatment for acne should be carried out under the directions of a physician who will decide just which methods may be of help in the particular case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

L. M.: What foods should a person eat who has hardening of the arteries?

Answer: For the most part the diet should consist of fruits and green vegetables and milk if it agrees with you. Eggs should be eaten only occasionally; bread potatoes and other starchy foods may be used moderately; meats, alcohol, tea and coffee should be absolutely avoided.

In general the avoidance of excessive amounts of fat is advisable.

MIRROR OF YOUR MIND

By LAWRENCE GOULD
Consulting Psychologist

Do things look more "scary" in the dark?

Answer: They look different, says George Devereux in the Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, because at night what we see "out of the sides of our eyes" is relatively more vivid than it is in the daytime. In itself, fear of the dark is always the product of early emotional experiences, but once darkness has come to be associated in your mind with danger, the altered appearance of familiar objects as you see them at night may make it comparatively easy to mistake a blowing curtain for a burglar, or the bureau for a crouching monster.

Is "reality" the same for everybody?

Answer: By no means. The reality to which you must adjust yourself in order to be happy is the relationship between you as you are and the world as it is. And since no two people are alike or face exactly the same problems, what is real for you may be unreal for your nextdoor neighbor. On the whole the realities of life are different for a man from what they are for a woman—for example, a man may have to fight for things which a woman will get by persuasion. But it's usually a reality for both that they can't get on without each other.

Is grinding your teeth a neurotic symptom?

Answer: Not always, says Dr. Otto Fenichel. Unconscious acts such as twitching in your sleep, grinding your teeth or clinching your jaws are "explosive discharges" of primitive, repressed rage which may occur in normal people as well as in neurotics. He regards them as harmless equivalents of an epileptic seizure or "fit," but stresses the fact that they do NOT mean the onset of epilepsy. They are most likely to happen at times when you are unusually tired, or are feeling an unusual amount of resentment and rage for which there's no other outlet.

SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Cradle To Grave Security

EVEN before the first World War it had become generally accepted that social services should not be regarded as a form of charity, but rather as one of the natural benefits available to citizens of a civilised state ranking equally with defence, justice and law and order. By 1911, form had been given to this acceptance by the passing of the first Old Age Pensions Act (1908) and National Insurance Act (1911); and the foundations of the modern system were laid.

Since that date, steady progress has been made in all branches of the social services. Stimulated by the experiences of the first World War, which like all wars aggravated existing social problems and created new ones, the State increased i' powers and pushed ahead with the development of those services which might help to solve them. It was during the inter-war years that State support for the maternity and infant welfare services began to make itself felt. Between the passing of the 'Maternity and Child Welfare Act' in 1918, which gave local authorities power to provide clinics and similar services, and the outbreak of the second World War, the number of maternity and infant welfare centres increased enormously. So did the number of midwifes, materity nurses and health visitors, until it was reckoned in 1938 that 95 per cent of all babies born in England and Wales were visited at least once during the first year of their lives, while a slightly smaller proportion received regular visits. This increase in numbers was accompanied all the time by heightened standards, so that there were not only many more but also much better-trained people to look after the health and general welfare of mothers and young children.

CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION

These years also saw the establishment of day nurseries and nursery classes for chilrden under the statutory school age, so that children whose mothers were for one reason or another unable to look after them need not suffer from neglect; they saw the provision of special schools for handicapped children, so that these children should have a chance of making something of their lives; they saw the expansion of the school medical services and the growing provision of free milk and meals in schools, so that children whose parents were unable to provide for them in these ways should not thereby be deprived of the medical attention and nourishment necessary to their age. Finally they saw efforts made to improve the State primary and elementary schools, and to provide some sort of further education for those young people obliged to leave school to young. The 'Education Act' of 1918 raised the upper age of compulsory attendanecce at school to the end of the term in which the pupil reached his fourteenth birthday; it charged the local education authorities with the duty of providing advanced instruction and practical training for older children in senior departments or central schools; and it made provision for the establishment of part-time compulsory attendance at day continuation schools for boys and girls between 14 and 18 who had given up full-time schooling, although the post-war depression stood in the way of the full implementation of this part of the Act. The determination, however, to see it put into general operation remained

CARE OF THE DISABLED

Nor was it only the children who benefitted from the post-war awareness of what was due to the ordinary citizen in a civilised State. Between 1919 and 1939, the State through the local authorities assumed additional and specific responsibilities (either directly or indirectly by financial support) for the care of the blind, the crippled and the chronically unfit. Steps were taken to deal more effectively and humanely with socially significant diseases, such as mental disorder or deficiency, tuberculosis and the venereal diseases. To take one example only: between 1912 when local authorities had permissive powers to establish dispensaries and sanatoria for patients suffering from tuberculosis, and 1938, when for seventeen years (since the passing of the 'Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act,' 1921), they had been obliged to do so the number of beds provided had increased from about 5,000 to30,000 and a comprehensive dispensary servilce had been established, which included the provision of dental treatment, home nursing and the supply of extra nourishment for patients living at home.

Advances made in curative services such as these were matched by developments in the preventive and genelral services. The whole question of working conditions in factories came under review, and in 1937 a new 'Factory Act' was passed to raise the health, safety and welfare standards. Miners' welfare was inaugurated on a national scale, while some of the larger commercial companies began to extend their own welfare services and to create new ones. The practice of appointing full-time or part-time doctors and nurses for supervisory duties in factories and workshops began, for instance, to be much more widely adopted

Other important milestones in the inter-war period were the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 and the Unemployment Act, 1934 which set up the Unemployment Assistance Board (later to become the National Assistance Board.)

SLUM CLEARANCE

Between 1919 and 1939, four million houses were built and a promising start was made with slum clearance and the alleviation and prevention of overcrowding. Moreover the idea of town and country planning as a prerequisite to the proper dispersal of the people throughout the country was beginning to gain acceptance. By setting up the Barlow Commission in 1939 to study the whole question of the distribution of the industrial population from a social and economic standpoint, the State showed its determination that development in future should proceed in a very likely to benefit the health and happiness of the greatest number of people, and that the spoliation of the countryside should cease.

Thus by 1939, the social services included a number of public medical services, e.g., the maternity and child welfare services, the school medical services, the industrial welfare services, services for the treatment of infectious disceases, services for the prevention and treatment of diseases which deeply affect the community, such as tuberculosis and venereal diseases, voluntary and local authority services and nursing and midwifery services; State-provided or State-aided education for children up to and including the age of fourteen; a national health insurance system; old age pensions; poor relief; and provision for the control and subsidisation of housing and the supervision of town planning. This system of social services was good judged by the standards of the time. It had, however, its defects: it was not comprehensive and there were gaps and inadequacies.

None of these services were imposed by the State upon an unwilling public. All of them were the result of co-operative effort between the successive Governments and the people whom they governed.

POST WAR PLANNING

The same combined purpose is behind new legislation placed on the Statute Book since 1944 to extend the scope and increase the benefits of the social services and to bring them into a more co-ordinated, comprehensive and so more efficient whole. And a further step forward has been taken by the State in accepting increased direct responsibility

Some of the outlines for this planned expansion were drawn during and because of the second World War, when for the second time within thirty years the unsettled and peculiar conditions of a wartime existence focussed attention upon the weaknesses and gaps in the existing system and stimulated the desire to extend and improve it. The problems of evacuation showed, for instance, that there were considerable inequalities between some of the medical services provided in the town and in the country, and that many country places were still inadequately served. The call-up of young men into the army showed that in spite of progress since the first World War, there was still much to be desired in the standard of their physical fitness and of their intellectual attainments, and that the need to extend the school-leaving age and to provide further education as well as extra opportunities for physical training was an imperative one. The six years' standstill in housebuilding accompanied by the destructive effect of air bombardment swept away all the good effects of the pre-war campaign against the slums and overcrowding and left behind it a shortage of housing accommodation unequalled after the first World War

No time was lost in introducing measures aimed at combating these and other weaknesses—at bridging these and other gaps. Some of these measures were purely temporary and ended with the ending of the war. Some have passed permanently into the social service system. The national nutrition schemes, which supply free or cheap milk and vitamin supplements to mothers and young children, and meals to many more schoolchildren than ever before, are, for instance, to go on. Similarly the practice, adopted during the war by the Minister of Health and certain of the local authorities, of employing Welfare Officers to be responsible for the welfare of those evacuated is continuing for the benefit of other children and old people.

FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

And these measures were only a part of the constructive work done during the war years. It was during these years that the idea of social security for all "from cradle to grave" was first given expression under official auspices in the now famous Beveridge Report on "Social Insurance and Allied Services" published in 1942. Its recommendations rested on three assumptions:

(a) a system of children's allowances;

(b) comprehensive health and rehabilitation services for all;

(c) the avoidance of mass unemployment.

It laid down three main principles;
(1) that future proposals should be guided, not fettered by the past;

(2) that the organisation of social insurance should be treated as one part only of a comprehensive policy of social progress;

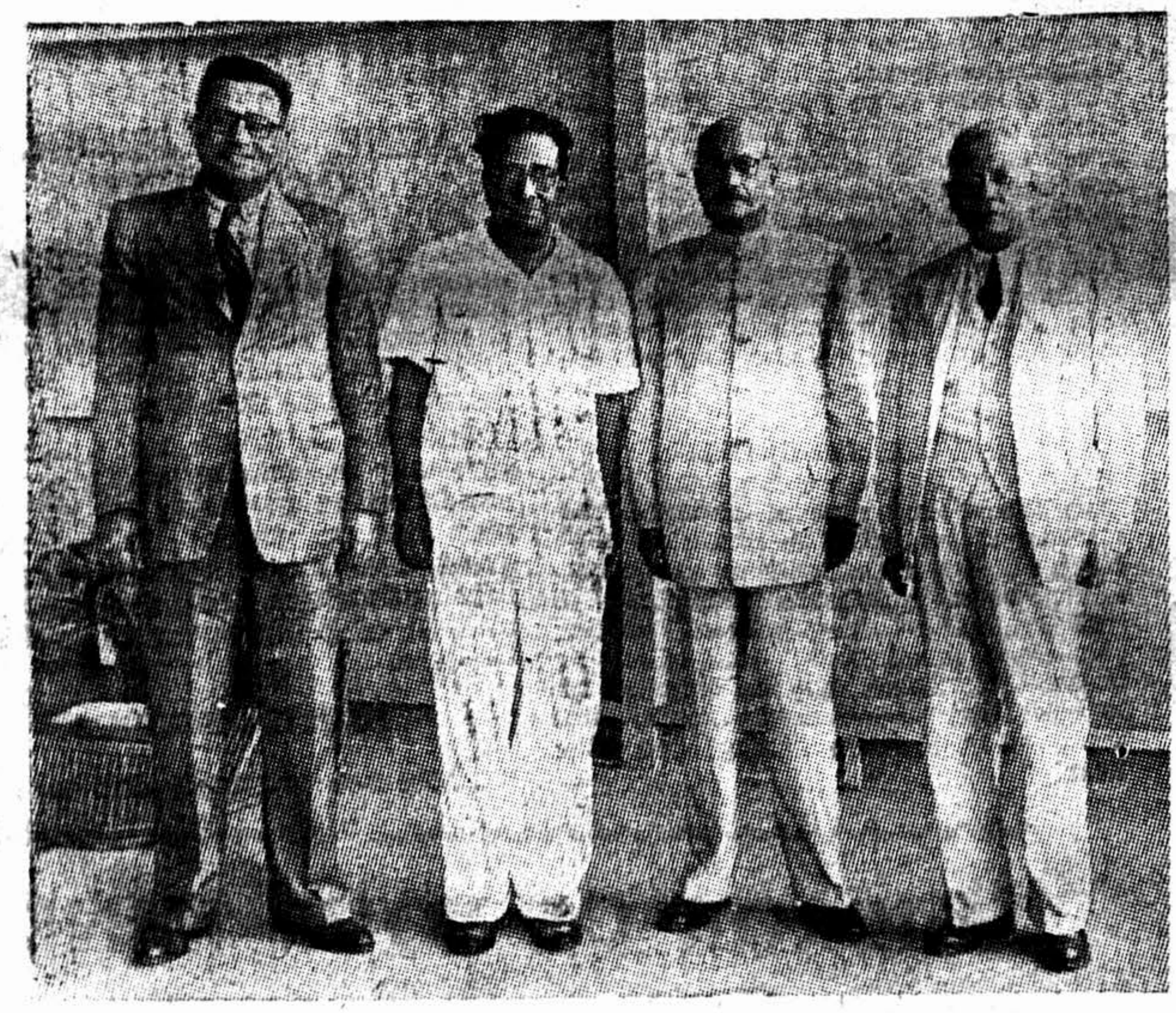
(3) that social security must be achieved by co-operation between the individual and the State.

A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM

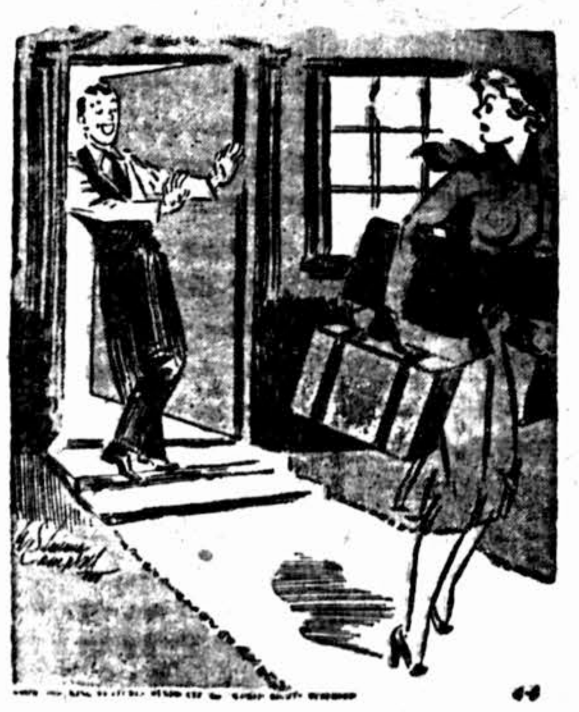
Since the end of the second World War, many of these outlines have been filled in by legislation. In some of these Acts, the pattern suggested in the original discussions has been closely followed, but with increased benefits. In others, and particularly in the National Health Service Act, very considerable changes have been made. But in all cases the basic idea has remained the same—that every child or citizen of Britain whatever the circumstances of his birth shall be assured freedom from insecurity, anxiety and want and equal opportunities in regard to health, education and employment

(The above is a summary of a paper submitted by the British Council in the Symposium of Social Work Abroad organized by the Indian Conference of Social Work.)

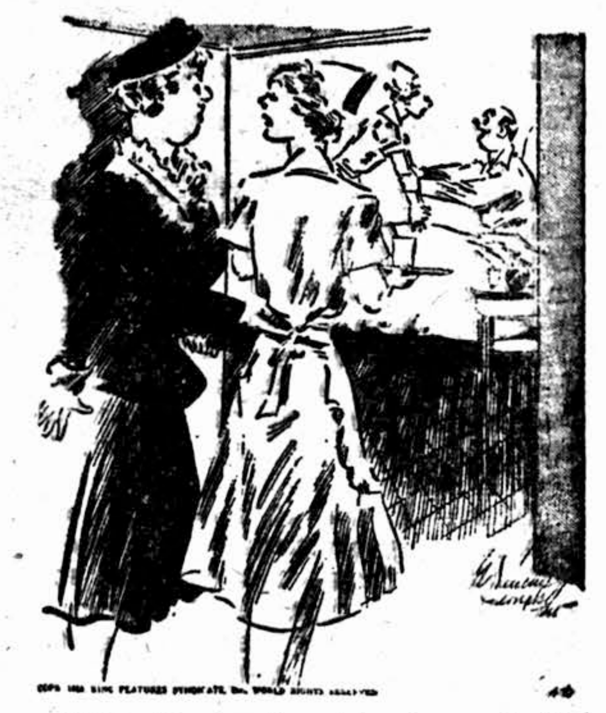
INDIAN DELEGATION TO UNESCO



Members of the Indian Delegation to UNESCO Conference snapped at Santa Cruz airport on their departure to Paris. Here are seen (l to r) Shri G. K. Chandiramani, Dr. G. K. Krishnan, Dr. Tarachand and Shri R. C. Majumdar



"Wait, darling . . . let me forever remember this moment in all its loveliness."



"They're sending him home today because of illness . . . all the nurses are sick of him!"

CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: Brains' Bank (Monday) at Cama Library Hall at 6-15 p.m.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: Reception to Mr. G. D. Ambekar, Gen Secretary, at 10 a.m., Mazdoor Manzil, Parel.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Lecture on "Moral Precepts of Sant Kabir" by Yogiraj Shri Umeshchandraji, at 27 Umesh Dham, Vincent Square St. No. 2, Dadar, at 10 a.m

GRAMODYOG WORKERS' SAMMELAN: Annual Sammelan, at Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Shimpavli, Borivli, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Lecture on "Devotional Literatures" by Sri Somadeva Sarma, at Sangam premises, at 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Dreams and Dreamers" followed by questions and answers. At J. Wadia Bldg., Opp Flora Fountain, at 6-15 pm.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture by Prof. L. K Chary on "Horoscopical Forecast", at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Chowpatty, at 5 pm.

DR. GAMBERS' MATERNITY AND GENERAL HOSPITAL: Opening Ceremony, at Malad, Next to N. L. High School, between 4 and 6 p.m.

GIP RAILWAY MAZDOOR PANCHAYAT: Workers' meeting at 9-30 a.m. at Poddar College, Matunga, to oppose newly introduced labour bills.

RAIN LIKELY IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A few showers may occur in some parts of Bombay City and the suburbs tomorrow according to the forecast of the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau.

Under the influence of the depression in the Bay of Bengal the South West Monsoon has advanced into South Malabar Coast, Cochin and Alleppy recorded two inches of rain each.

The monsoon may temporarily advance into North Malabar and the Kanara Coast during the next 48 hours. Fairly widespread rains are expected in Hyderabad, the Central part of the Deccan and the South Konkan, while locally heavy showers may occur in some places in East Hyderabad and the Kanara District.

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY ALONG COAST

All-India Weather

POONA, May 27 (PT)—The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, May 27, 1950:

The deep depression in the Bay of Bengal is centred this morning within one degees of lat. 15 and half n. long. 85 degrees e. It is likely to move slowly north-west or north. In association with the depression, there has been a temporary advance of the monsoon in Travancore-Cochin.

Rainfall has been widespread in the peninsula south of lat. 17 degrees n. and in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal.

Day temperatures were below normal over most of the peninsula being 22 degree. f. below normal in and near north Tamilnad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING:

The monsoon will advance temporarily into Malabar-South Kanara. Rainfall will be widespread over most of the peninsula and in east Madhya Pradesh and occur locally in Orissa, west Madhya Pradesh, Gangetic West Bengal and Assam. A few thundersowwers may also occur in Madhya Bharat.

Day temepratures will fall in Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Travancore-Cochin, Malabar-South Kanara, in and near coastal Andhradesa.

Following is the daily weather chart: Ahmedabad 104 84 0 0 minus 0.5, Ahmednagar 99 75 0 0.7 minus 0.5, Allahabad 110 80 0 1.9 plus 0.7, Bangalore 75 65 0.7 2.3 minus 3.1, Baroda 107 83 0 0 minus 0.2, BOMBAY 93 83 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Calcutta 97 82 0 5.5 minus 2.2, Colombo 84 77 0.1 21.5 minus 4.6, Delhi 107 82 0 0.7 minus 0.6, Hyderabad Dn. 98 77 0 0.3 minus 2.2, Lucknow 109 80 0 0.7 minus 0.6, Madras 78 71 0.1 2.5 plus 0.8 Mahabaleshwar 77 62 0.3 0.7 minus 1.7, Nagpur 112 84 0 1.5 minus .1, Patna 101 81 0 1.1 minus 0.6, Poona 95 73 T 1.7 plus 0.4, Sholapur 99 74 0 0.7 minus 0.7, Simla 88 68 0 5.6 minus 0.7, Surat 97 83 0 0 minus 0.2.

Earthquake Shock

POONA, May 27, (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 7,310 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological office, Poona, at 07 hours 01 minute (IST) on Friday, May 26, 1950.

The Hyderabad Government propose to open shortly a school of Indian music and dancing in the city, according to a press note.

Lord Wavell Was A
MAN WHO WAS NEVER FULLY UNDERSTOOD

LONDON, May 27, (PTI-Reuter): Tributes to the qualities of Field Marshal Earl Wavell who died last Wednesday were paid by various sections of the British press.

The Manchester Guardian" editorial said that Lord Wavell's countrymen and the people of India and Pakistan would mourn the passing "of a leader whom they never fully understood, except that he was a man of honour, ability, and almost unlimited personal courage, who never sought an easy job, and never refused a touchy one".

The "Daily Mail" editorial referring to the time when Wavell was Viceroy of India, said: "With Lady Wavell at his side he made it his business, without fuss, to get on the friendliest terms with India's millions.

"India will remember him above all as great humanitarian", the Mail continued, "the Empire, as one who helped to build strong new foundations on what were feared to be shifting sands".

The 'News Chronicle" after remarking that it was sometimes said of Lord Wavell, as a soldier, that he dared too much, then declared that "he always played his part with high courage and imagination, but he never threw these qualities away upon a slight occasion. He staked his all when he thought it was his duty".

The "News Chronicle's" well-known commentator A. J. Cummings paid tribute to Wavell's crushing defeat of the Italians in North Africa in 1940 as a "gleam of light in those early months of gloom".

GERMAN COMPLIMENT

The Russians, too, held Wavell in "high professional esteem" as a "progressive minded soldier", the "News Chronicle" continued after quoting German General Keitel, as having said: "The British have only one good General, Wavell, and he is very good"

A war correspondent with Earl Wavell during the North African campaign, F. G. H. Salisbury, described him, in the "Daily Herald", as a "flesh and blood" soldier, who is mourned for his essential humanity, reflected in his love for all things that are fine in life and men"

GLORIOUS COMPANY

The "Daily Graphic" wrote: "He was of the glorious company to which belonged the poet soldier Montrose and Wolfe. His name will live with theirs".

END OF LIAQUAT'S U.S. TOUR

BOSTON, May 27, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, ended his 23 days' official tour of the United States in Boston last night and entered the Leahy Clinic here for a two-day routine check.

On Monday he will leave it and on Tuesday will fly to Ottawa, where he and the Begum will spend four days at the invitation of the Canadian Government

Last night the Prime Minister and the Begum held a reception for American • reporters, photographers and news reel men, who have been covering his tour and bade them farewell.

He had earlier said goodbye to the captain and crew of the late President Roosevelt's four-engined airliner "Sacred Cow", in which he flew 9.000 miles on his coast to coast tour.

ANDHRA CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Inquiry Into Complaints

NEW DELHI, May 27, (PTI): The All India Congress Committee has authorised Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, a member of the Congress Working Committee, to enquire into the "numerous 'complaints" about irregularities in the Primary Congress Panchayat electons in Andhra, the A I C C office announced today. Mr. Bhatt will reach Bezwada tomorrow.

The election complaints from Andhra are directly concerned with the districts of East Kistna, West Kistna, West Godavari and Guntur, it is learnt

OVERSEAS RADIO TELEPHONE

Service Extended To Italy

NEW DELHI, May 27, (PTI): The Overseas Radio Telephone Service will be extended to Italy and Vatican City from June 1, the Director General of Post and Telegraph announced today.

The charges will be Rs. 50 for the first three minutes; Rs. 16/11 for each subsequent minute and Rs. 6 for a report charge.

The hours of service will be between 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 midnight.

Madras To Take Over Private Forests

MADRAS, May 27, (PTI): The Madras Government are contemplating to take over the administration of private forests, it was officially learnt today.

Legislation enabling the State Government to give effect to the proposal will be undertaken by the Government shortly.

SUMMER CRUISE OF I.N.S. DELHI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Admiral W. E. Parry, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, will meet representatives of the press here on May 28 at 11-30 a.m. to explain to them the purpose and details of the summer cruise of INS "Delhi," the flagship of the Navy.

The flagship, it is learnt, is expected to leave Bombay on May 29 for Cochin, where the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, will board her on June 2. The flagship will then steam for Indonesia.

A Free Fight

CALCUTTA, May 27. (PTI): Telephone girls returning from work ran for shelter, passers-by yelled, and dogs barked when two bulls suddenly clashed on Hare Street in front of the Central Telephone Buildings early this morning.

The fight went on, the street appearing as a Spanish arena and crowds collecting from different directions to watch it, free of cost.

Fortune favoured the contestants equally, but when the issue was still undecided after thirty minutes of keen fight, some urchins intervened ..and the bulls withdrew with honours divided.

Calcutta's stray cattle population is estimated at above 500 at present.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, May 28

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a. m., 1-30 p. m. 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15 Hindustani—8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m., 6-10 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-45 p. m.; Malyalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m , 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7.

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee. 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram, 7-45 Vasudeo P. Nayak, Light Gujarati Songs. 8-15 Dattoba Tawde, Khuyal Vilambit and Drut. 11 Tare Sitare. 11-45 Shamla Mazgaonkar, Desi. 12-45 p.m. Anuradha. 12-50 Vasudeo P. Nayak, Light G. songs. 1-10 Allah Rakha, Gat tora on Tabla. 1-40 Make Mine Music. 5 Dattoba Tawde, Patmanjari 5-30 Prabha Phadke, classical Music. 5-45 Nagamani Shirinwasrao, Light Kannada songs. 6-10 Vasudeo P. Nayak, Light G. Congs, 6-20 Allah Rakha, Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-40 Shamla Mazgaonkar, Purvi. 7-10 Local announcements and weather report. 7-20 violin and sitar Light dhun. 7-30 Phabha Phadke Vocal Music. 7-45 Kamgar Sabha. 8-45 Vasudeo P. Nayak, Light G. songs, 9-15 Semangudi Srinivas Iyer, Karnatak Vocal Music. 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra, Light composition. 10 Sunday Night at Ten.

Variations

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 8 Allah Rakha, Gat Toda on Tabla. 8-45 Dattoba Tawde, Light Marathi songs. 1 p.m. Prabha Phadke Bhavgeet, 1-30 Compositions of BB Borker, 1-50 B.R. Deodhar Khayal, Sughrai 5-30 Programme for children in Maratha . 6 Song from "Swayamwar". 6-20 Calling Rural Listeners. 8-15 Eknath Hatiskar and Party, Gaulan and Abhang. 8-30 Clarionet Par Puria. 8-45 Sandeshi. 9 Bhajan. 9-30 Radio Trailer. 10 Shamla Mazgaonkar, Behag. 10-30 B. R. Deodhar, Kaushak.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Mandire. 7-45 Aavate Athavadie. 7-50 Snehrashmi Rachit Geeto. 8-15 Mirabai Badkar, Lalit, 9 Narendra Sapre, Violin par Jaunpuri 9-15 Amralata Trivedi, Geet. 5-30 Narendra Sapre, Violin par Des. 6-10 Mirabai Badkar, Patdeep, Mishra Mand. 6-30 Programme for rural listeners. 7 Raas Ramana. 7-15 Vignan and Samaj. 7-30 Narendra Sapre, Violin par Jaijaiwanti 7-45 Mirabai Badkar, Puria Dhanashree. 8 song of the month. 8-10 Sthanik Samachar and Havaman. 8-30 Apni Pasandgi. 9-30 Amralata Trivedi, Bhajan and Geet. 9-45 Khayal-Suha-Sughari.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram Bhajnavali, 7-40 Gauri Diwanji, Sitar par Ashavari Trital. 7-50 Snehrashmi Rachit Geeto. 8-15 Geet Sudha. 9 Rang Rang Vadaliyan. 5-45 Khabardar Rachit Bhajan. 6-30 Amne Kaho. 6-45 Sitar Par Bahar Trital. 7 Gujerati Ghazalo. 7-15 Vignan and Samaj. 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 8 Local Announcements and Weather report. 8-5 Sitar Par Sohini Trital. 8-30 Gulam Ahmed Khan, Khayal. 9-30 Gulam Ahmed Khan, Khayal.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 7-0 a.m. In Town Tonight. 7-45 Michael Krein Saxophone Quartet. 8 Think on these things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Summary. 8-45 BBC Symphony Orchestra. 10-10 Listeners' Choice. 11 Sports review. 11-45 Time for worship. 12 Music in Miniature. 12-45 Programme Parade. 1 In Town Tonight. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Naturalist. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Jen Merlof piano 3-45 Weekly Newsletter. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Accordeon Interlude. 6 From the Children's Hour. 6-45 Journey into Melody. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 What do we mean by God? 9-45 Ted Ray in Ray's A Laugh. 10-45 London Forum.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p. m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten. 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

The Hyderabad Government have amended the Jagir Employees Pension and Gratuity Rules, 1359 Fasli, to provide for the payment of pension and gratuity to Jagir employees.

Galcador Wins Derby

BLUE RIBAND OF TURF GOES TO FRANCE

Rae Johnstone Rides Another Grand Race

PRINCE SIMON BEATEN IN DRAMATIC FINISH

EPSOM DOWNS, MAY 27 (P T I-Reuter).

Famous French industrialist, Marcel Boussaac brought off a notable double by winning the Derby here this afternoon with his colt Galcador. He had won the Oaks earlier in the week with the filly Asmena.

GALCADOR, RIDDEN BY AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY RAE JOHNSTONE WHO ALSO RODE ARMENA WON A SPECTACULAR RACE CATCHING THE HOT FAVOURITE THE AMERICAN COLT PRINCE SIMON CLOSE HOME TO WIN BY A HEAD WITH DOUBLE ECLIPSE STABLE COMPANION OF PRINCE SIMON RUNNING INTO THIRD PLACE FOUR LENGTHS BEHIND THEM.

Galcador started at one hundred to nine and Double Eclipse at forty to one.

Johnstone has now ridden seven classic winners and his judgment today was faultless. The powerful American colt looked to have the race won when after being in the first three from the start he took the lead at the mile post. When Prince Simon swept round Tattenham corner with a clear lead from L'Amiral the many thousands who had backed the favourite were counting their money. He looked an assured winner halfway up the straight, but Johnstone—they call him "the Crocodile" the way he eats up his rivals—came with one fell swoop to catch the American close home.

The lovely chestnut son of Djebel out of Pharya responded gamely to the Australian jockey's efforts and ran on strongly to credit Marcel Boussac with his first Derby victory.

William Woodward noted American owner and banker who was listening in to the race in New York must have thought he had the Blue Riband of the British turf won at the eleven time of asking but bravely as the son of Prince Quillo struggled he suffered the same fate as he had done in the Two Thousand Guineas going under by a few inches.

Double Eclipse owned by Lady Zia Wernher ran on strongly to take third place just in front of another French horse Telegram. Then came Rising Flame, Castle Rock, and Welsh View in that order.

To Marcel Boussac goes not only the honour and glory but a record first prize of over £17,000. After a wet morning the race was run in showery weather before the biggest crowd ever estimated at nearly one million. The King—his band still bandaged—was present with the Queen and the two Princesses to watch one of the most dramatic finishes in the 171 years running of the race.

Before the race started the stewards of the Jockey Club called all the jockeys before them and warned them to keep a straight course with no rough riding. The instructions were translated into French for the benefit of the several French riders in the race.

In recent years no owner has brought off this amazing double. The French now won three of the four classics run, the 1,000 Guineas, Oaks and Derby. After the race Count De Brignac racing manager of Boussac said "we had no idea Galcador could get the trip. He has only once run over mile and quarter and all his gallops have been over one mile".

The French have now won the Derby three times in the last four years.

Nimbus prevented Armour Drake making it four last year after a photo-finish. Many bookmakers mourned as usual saying they had Galcador coupled with Asmena for the double for several thousands of pounds but they should have felt themselves lucky the head was not the other wa round. Had Prince Simon won there would have been some very big sums to pay out.

Captain Boydrochfort, trainer of the American cold said "He was handicapped by having to take up the running so soon, if he had something to make it for a big longer it would have made all the difference". Before the race started Captain Boydrochfort had said that he would be most disappointed if the horse did not win.

Royal jockey Harry Carr has crestfallen but said "There are no hard-luck stories he had every chance". Galcador covered the mile and a half in 2 minutes 36-4|5 seconds. His price on the totalisator for a two shilling stake was £1-5sh. 3d. for a place he paid 7 shillings and nine pence. Prince Simon paid three shillings and nine pence and Double Eclipse one pound five shillings and three pence.

Eph Smith who rode Double Eclipse said "I had a lovely ride. Halfway up straight I thought I would win but two in front kept up the gallop better than I thought they would".

Johnstone who has ridden all three French classic winners this season and who rode the winners of the English, Irish, French Derbys two years ago said "I was disappointed when I found Galcador drawn number one on the rails but he has speed to take a good position from start. He was always going well and when I thought Per-

(Continued on Page 19)

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-30 p.m. Khatu vs Famous F. C. (Summersgill Cup)

4-30 p.m. Burmah-Shell vs Bombay Gymkhana (Harwood League).

5-45 p.m. ICL vs GIP (Harwood League).

Naigaum Police Ground

3-40 Block Dynamos vs Worli United.

4-40 Bengal Club 'B' vs Bhoiwada F. C. (Div IV).

5-40 Rainbow 'B' vs Young Silver Stars (Harwood League Div. III)

St. Vavier's College Ground Parel

4-30 Globe 'B' vs Asbestos Cement (Div. II)

5-30 Globe 'A' vs Little Pioneers 'A' (Indian Football League Div I).

GIP Rly. Ground Parel

3-40 Fatrade S.C. vs Blue Wizards 'B' (Div IV)

4-40 MBM vs St. Stephens S. C. (Div IV)

5-40 Bombay Port Trust vs GIP Rly. 'C' (Harwood League Div. III).

Rashid's Suffer A Narrow Defeat

DEPLETED GOAN SIDE BEATEN BY NAVY IN HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two Harwood Football League fixtures were decided this evening at the Cooperage when a depleted Goan Sports side were beaten 3—1 by the Navy and the other Goan side, St. Francis Goans made amends to the Goan supporters, when they beat Rashid's by two goals to one later in the evening.

Both games proved to be tame contests, but the St. Francis Goans—Rashids encounter was easily the better of the two.

St. Francis Goans started in sensational fashion and drew first blood in the third minute of play through youngster C. Mendes. This was how it happened. Mendes got the ball near the Rashid goal mouth and made an attempt to shoot. The ball however struck a defender and rebounded to Mendes. Custodian Ariknathan had moved out slightly in the meantime, and was slightly out of position. Mendes shot again and the ball went into the objective this time, though it touched Ariknathan's raised hands on it's flight.

Rashids however did not take this early reverse lying down. They exerted pressure to obtain the equaliser and did obtain it in the fifteenth minute through Parasram and Vorghese had bungled. This is how Rashids obtained the equaliser, Parasram on the left wing raced down and then neatly put the ball in the box for Kuppuswamy who took a rasping shot and beat Christopher all ends up.

The teams crossed over on level terms & from then on though Rashids exerted pressure, St. Francis Goans got the all important goal.

Early in the second half, Irdium bungled with a fine pass from Dass. A little later Verghese centred beautifully from the left and Irdium headed but Christopher collected the ball in time. Irdium spoiled another opportunity, about five minutes later when he failed to beat Christopher who had left his charge quite far behind him. Then Parasram sent the ball over the bar off a centre from the right by Dass.

The Goans who had been defending all the time occasionally raided their opponent's goal but their raids can hardly be termed dangerous. However they got the deciding goal. C. Mendes ran into the Rashid goal mouth with the ball but found he was confronted by three defenders; so he passed the ball to his left and B. D'Souza made no mistake with it.

Thus taking the few chances that came their way St. Francis Goans won the match; Rashids were beaten in this encounter because of their hesitant forwards.

The teams were:

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; Britto, J. Rodrigues; P. D'Souza, F. Rebeiro, S. D'Costa; L. Fernandes, C. Mendes B. D'Souza C. Braganza F. Fernandes.

NAVY PREVAIL

Earlier in the evening, the Navy beat Goan Sports by 3 goals to one. The Goans were expected to be beaten and expectations materialised, but it must be said to the credit of Goan Sports that they did not give in without a fight though they are fielding only half their regular side. It was their over-anxiety that cost them the match; Pereira who played a good game, scored two goals for the Navy and it was really unfortunate that he did not complete the side"s tally, for by so doing he would have performer a hat-trick himself.

In the fifteenth minute of play, Pereira opened the Navy's account when he scored from the top of the box off a pass from stewart on the right wing. A little later, the same player scored another goal.

The Goans fought back and should have reduced arrears long before they actually did were it not for their faulty passing. Just before half time, Albert on the right wing passed the ball to John who was in the goal-mouth, and the latter tapped it in, past the helpless and inexperienced custodian.

After half-time Jayaram hit the cross-bar with a terrific shot. The referee seemed to be under the impression that the ball had hit the lower part of the cross-bar and lobbed within the goal. He blew for a goal, but changed his decision on consultation with linesman A. J. Francis.

The Goans put on pressure to obtain the equaliser and even one of their backs went up to help the forwards with the result that a chance pass found Jayaram unmarked and he raced down the field and capped his solo effort with a goal, thus completing his sides tally of three goals against one.

The teams were:

INDIAN NAVY: Molloy; Thappa, Vikram Singh ;Mohamed Raghavan; Pillai, Stewart, Mukundan, Pereira, Nicholson, Jayaram.

GOAN SPORTS: John Fernandes; K. Vaidya, Eugene; Gabriel D'Costa, Benedict, Joseph; Albert, Franklin, Maxie, John, Crusin.

Rain Again Stops Play

CARDIFF, May 27, (PTI-Reuter): Rain brought an early close to the match at Cardiff where Glamorgan were dismissed for 123 by the West Indies Cricket tourists before tea. The Tourists had replied with 21 for one wicket when rain stopped play for the day..

FIRST RUGBY TEST DRAWN

British Touring Side Lucky To Level

DUNEDIN (New Zealand), May 27 (PTI-Reuter): The British Isles touring team gave an excellent display here today and drew the first Rugby Union test match with New Zealand, each side scoring nine points. The British team led three-zero at half-time.

It was only a late New Zealand Rally which earned them a draw for the British team, playing much better than many thought possible, led by nine points to three until about five minutes from the end.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL JUNIOR DIVISION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following were the results of the matches played in the Junior division of the Harwood Football League this evening.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GROUND: Division II:—Wimco S C 0 Matunga Athletic 0.

Indian Gymkhana 3 (Soonderraj 3), Tata Sports "A" 1. (Pereira).

DIVISION IV: Mahim Young Boys. "B" 4, (Mascarenhas, P D'Souza, H Fernandes, M Fernandes), Congress Seva Dal 0.

G I P RAILWAY GROUND PAREL:—DIVISION III: — Reserve Bank 2 (Thomas, Varghese), Air Port 1 (Rao).

Fort Rangers 2 (Vaz, Rajlingk. Panchgani Parsis 2 (Modi, Bhatinhara

DIVISION IV:—Assnora Blues 2 (S Fernandes, Pontes,), Blue Wizards 1 (P Fernandes).

NAIGAUM POLICE GROUNDS:—DIVISION III:—B K Samaj 0, Little Pioneer's 'B' 0.

DIVISION IV:— Bhoiwada F C 4 Vasoo, 3, Raghunath 1.), Worli United 1 (Sawant).

G I P Rly. E 3 (Lenny, George, Gabriel), Block Dynamos 0.

CALL FOR PEACE FROM CEYLON

World Fellowship Of Buddhists

COLOMBO, May 27. (PTI-Reuter): Ceylon Premier Don Senanayake issued a call for international peace when he welcomed here yesterday delegates from 27 countries, including Britain and the United States, gathered to inaugurate a World Fellowship of Buddhists.

Addressing a mass meeting, he said: "We stand for building up postwar society on a foundation of peace and we wish to co-operate with all other nations in this

"It gives me great pride to send out this call for peace from Ceylon."

The Prime Minister said Ceylon acknowledged her debt to Burma and Siam, from which they had been able to kindle afresh the light of Buddha. The improvement of the condition of the people formed part of all religions, he declared.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE

India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, in a message of greeting to the Conference, said it was his earnest wish that their neighbours should lead people to think more about the teachings of Buddha and try to live up to them.

"Today we pass from crisis to crisis," he added. "Evil cannot be conquered by evil, but by good. It is at this time, more than at any other time, that it is necessary to think of the basic truth the Buddha taught."

Burmese Premier Thakin Nu sent a message in which he traced the history of Buddhism, saying: "we should endeavour to keep the light of the "true one" in every country for the benefit and happiness of all mankind.

Messages were also received from the Dutch Circle of friends of Buddhism and from Swiss and German Buddhists.

Ceylon's Minister of Health, Mr. S. W. R. D. Banderanaike, welcomed delegates on behalf of the Ceylon Buddhist Congress. The Conference, at which nearly all Asian countries are represented, will continue today.

DEPEND UPON YOURSELF

Sri Prakasa's Advice To Assam

GAUHATI, May 27. (PTI): Mr. Sri Prakasa, outgoing Governor of Assam today called upon the people of Assam to depend upon themselves more and more and not to look for help from others

Drawing special attention to the problems of the hills, Mr. Sri Prakasa said that the people of the plains should get to know and take more interest in their hill brethren. Only thus, he added, they could make the various tribes feel that they were all one and united and formed part of this great country.

Mr. Debeswar Sarma, the Assam Congress President, who presided over the meeting said that there was no representative from the State in the Central Government and henceforward they would look upon Mr. Sri Prakasa as the unofficial Ambassador of Assam in the Centre.

MEASURES TO BEAT THE REDS

Madras Reinforces Border Police

MASULIPATAM, May 27. (UPI): To combat the Communist menace on the Hyderabad border effectively, the Madras Government is opening a number of additional armed police outposts along the border. The outposts will have vans to convey mobile patrols to the incident spots.

These additional outposts will be opened on June 1. The number of Wireless stations will also be increased.

PAK TRADERS "BLACKMAILED" IN AFGHANISTAN

Controversy Over Dismissal Of An Embassy Employee

KARACHI, May 27, (PTI-Reu ter).

PAKISTAN has dismissed as unfounded Afghanistan's reply to a strong protest note against the expulsion of an official of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul.

The protest arose from the case of Abdur Rahim Qureshi, in charge of the Embassy dispensary, expelled from Afghanistan in April.

In its reply, the Afghan Government alleged that he was acting in contravention of the country's laws. This was emphatically denied by a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman.

The Pakistan spokesman said the "vagueness and very phraseology of the charge showed that there could be no basis for it in fact. Pakistan strongly repudiates any suggestion that this official was indulging in unlawful activity.

"This action of the Afghan Government is unlikely to improve relations between the two countries."

UNFRIENDLY ACTS

Pakistan nationals and members of the Embassy had been subjected to various "unfriendly acts" since January this year, he declared.

Pakistan traders had been 'harassed and blackmailed' by the Afghan Criminal Investigation Department.

Several verbal protests had been made, the spokesman added, but the Afghan Foreign Ministry's promises to look into the matter had not led to any improvement.

Before the establishment of the Dominion of Pakistan, Qureshi was employed for a number of years at the British Embassy in Kabul.

Minimum Wages For Rice Mill Workers

MADRAS, May 27. (UPI): The Madras Government has issued a draft notification fixing the minimum wages of workers employed in rice mills, oil mills, flour mills, dhal mills and certain other concerns.

The rates of minimum wages notified ranges from 12 annas to Rs. 2-4-0 per day according to the nature of the work.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAM. NO BASIS FOR PROMOTION

N. M. Joshi's View

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The suggestion that departmental examinations in Central Government offices should not be made the basis for promotions, but that efficiency and service should be taken into consideration was made by Mr. N.M. Joshi in the course of his presidential address at a meeting of the Civil Accounts Association of the Accountant General's Office, Bombay.

Mr. Joshi stated that dearness allowance should not be paid on a temporary basis as the prices of essentials would not go down for some years more. The scales of dearness allowance should also be increased in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission, which suggested that the increase should be made with the increase in the prices of foodstuffs.

Mr. Joshi observed that since Government had appointed the Pay Commission it should implement the recommendations of the Commission, and thus keep faith with its employees. The Commission had also recommended that leave with rtavelling expenses should be given to Government employees to enable them to take a holiday.

Concluding, the President stated that employees should be made permanent within a specified period and should not be retained on a temporary basis as this deprived them of such benefits as pension and provident fund.

INQUIRY INTO SAGO INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Tariff Board will hold a public inquiry into the claim for protection or assistance to the Sago industry at 11 a.m. on May 29 in the Board's office here.

New Comet: Farther Than Sun

PASADENA (California), May 27, (PTI-Reuter): A new comet, estimated to be farther away than the sun which is 193 million miles from the earth, has been discovered by California Institute of Technology astronomers. The comet, not visible to the naked eye, was photographed by the 28-inch Schmidt camera which penetrates ten times as far into space as any predecessor. It is in the constellation of Ophiuchus.

AMENITIES FOR DECK PASSENGERS

Inquiry At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 27, (PTI): The Deck Passenger Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of India, will, it is learnt, hold its sittings in Calcutta from May 29 to May 31 next to record evidence from different shipping concerns, public bodies and port authorities.

The Committee is to enquire into the condition of amenities provided for deck passengers and submit its report to the Government of India. The Committee, which had its previous sitting in Bombay, will visit other ports also

Exercise Garbar

BANGALORE, May 27, (PTI): A training camp "Exercise Garbar" organised by the Indian Air Force Training Command Headquarters, Bangalore opened in the vicinity of Yelahanka airfield here today.

Over 400 men from the units of Coimbatore, Madras and Jalahalli will receive training in jjungle warfare under active field service conditions in the camp.

Mock attacks from ground and air will be carried out and all tradesmen taking part in this camp will do the actual work connected with their respective trades

KUALA LUMPUR, May 26, (PTI): Sirdar Budh Singh, former President of the Malayan Indian Congress, said today that there was a burning zeal among the masses of Malaya to become a free people

Too Near The Police

SYDNEY, May 27. (PTI-Reuter): Known as Sydney's parking "martyr", businessman Myer Appelboom says the cause of his troubles is that his office is opposite the local police station

So far this year he has been fined 40 times, bringing the total since 1947 to 281. The breaches have cost nearly £80 sterling this year, and overall £400 sterling

Now, he told police he has taken his car off the road

T.B. Expert

Dr. L. O. Roberts, Tuberculosis consultant to W.H.O., snapped on arrival in Bombay by air from Geneva.

NO RED INFILTRATION INTO ASSAM LIKELY

Sri Prakasa On India's Friendship With Burma

CALCUTTA, May 27 (PTI)—Mr. Sri Prakasa, the outgoing Governor of Asam, passed through Dum Dum this morning on his way to Delhi to assume his new office as Commerce Minister of India. During his brief halt at the airport, the Minister-designate told the Press Trust of India that India's relations with the Government of Burma were most cordial. "Very often our officers on duty on the border fraternised with their counterparts of the Government of Burma", he said.

He dismissed the possibility of any Communist infiltration into Assam from Burma "though there are some subversive elements working in the State."

Mr. Sri Prakasa regretted that people of the plains did not make any direct contact and friendship with the people in the hills. As a result, the latter felt themselves as strangers. He hoped that the journalists in the plains would help in cultivating healthy relations with the hillmen.

U. P. Students' Mission To Pakistan

LUCKNOW, May 27 (PTI)—A five-man good-will mission sponsored by the U. P. Students Congress will shortly visit Pakistan to study the student movement there and bring about closer co-operation between students of both countries.

The mission will tour Pakistan for three weeks. Mr. Jagjiwanlal Seth, President of the U. P. Students Congress will lead the mission

LUCKNOW, May 27 (PTI)—A reward of Rs. 10,000 has been announced for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for the derailment of the Kumaon Express between Bitroi and Katchla on April 11

Thirtytwo persons, including two engine crew, were killed and 76 were injured in the derailment as a result of removal of fishplates and dog spikes.

The Uttar Pradesh Government recently announced a reward of Rs. 5'000 and an equal amount has now been sanctioned by the Railway Board

MADRAS, May 27 (PTI): The Foodgrains Procurement Committee, appointed by the Governmen, of India today discussed problems relating to procurement of foodgrains in Madras State with the food and civil supplies officials of the State Government Collectors of Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor and Nellore were also present. A few of the leading agriculturists of the State also tendered their views to the Committee.

WESTERN TROOPS KEPT ON WAR FOOTING

Preparations To Face E. Berlin Peace Rally

BERLIN, May 27 (PTI-Reuter).

NEARLY 25,000 American, British and French police and troops were standing by in West Berlin today as an army of half a million blue-shirted young German Communists completed last-minute preparations for a giant 'peace' march-past tomorrow.

A "war room" was being set up in East Berlin today to keep the Western Commandants in close touch with developments in the East Berlin 'peace' rally. It would also co-ordinate the expected constant stream of reports from the sector boundaries.

All American troops in Berlin were placed in "a state of readiness" at 6-40 (local time) this morning, according to a United States military headquarters announcement.

The troops will be confined to barracks until further notice.

Wearing their cornflower blue-shirts, thousands of young Communists—members of the "Free German Youth"—started demonstrating this morning with a march to a new sports stadium largely built by youth volunteers during the past three months.

But at 9 a.m. (local time) combined headquarters reported "all quiet" apart from one case of alleged kidnapping.

The western allied authorities were reported to be confident that the West Berlin Police were fully competent to deal with any situation.

INFLUENCING YOUTHS

For Moscow trained veteran Communist Pieck—and the Russians—the monster parade will also serve as a powwerful demonstration to the Western world of the influence of the eight-month-old East German Government over the youth of East Germany.

The hundreds of thousands of blue shirted boys and girls and young men and women brought to Berlin in 7,000 lorries and buses and hundreds of special trains will mach past the Government leaders and foreign guests from all parts of the world for about seven hours.

In West Berlin nearly 25,000 police and allied troops will stand by ready to go into action to restore order if clashes develop on the sector borders.

But today the omens were good for a peaceful whitesun weekend.

Both the United States and British Commandants of Berlin, Major Generals Maxwell Taylor and Bourne, have announced that they expect a "quiet weekend".

WARNING

The East Berlin authorities have warned the hundreds of thousands of Communists youth in the Soviet sector not to allow themselves to be "provoked" into entering the Western sectors. Though there are good signs that tomorrow's massive march past in the East will not spark any serious trouble in the West, the Western allied authorities have taken no chances.

In the British sector, two companies of steel helmeted British troops were positioned in some battered buildings today within rapid striking distance of Berlin's two most likely sector border "trouble spots", the Brandenburg Gate and the Potsdamer Platz.

Two American helicopters hovered over the sector boundaries today ready to flash incidents reports to the joint British Western miliary authorities "war room" established today in the West Berlin City Hall.

SHOOTING INCIDENT

A latest message says: West Berlin police, massed along the 25-mile East-West sector boundary, reported all quiet tonight as half a million Communist-led East German youths prepared for a giant "peace" march down the spectacularly beflagged under Den Linden tomorrow.

But one shooting incident was reported near the boundary of the American sector and the Soviet zone proper. The East German police were alleged to have fired machine gun bursts while arresting a thirty-year-old teacher from the American sector.

British and American troops in full battle equipment stood by in the capital today ready for action at possible trouble points tomorrow.

Stop Press

SARDAR OPENS 'KIRTI MANDIR'

PORBANDAR, May 27, (PTI): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, in a speech here today emphasised the need for digesting Mahatma Gandhi's message of universal love and brotherhood.

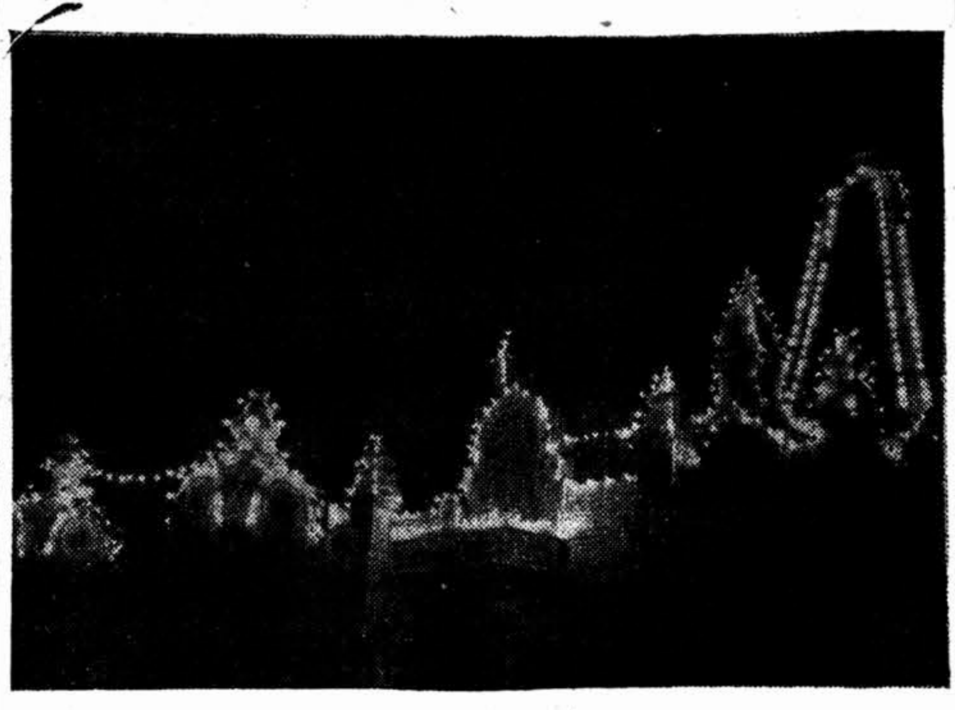
The Sardar was declaring open a monument to the Mahatma called "Kirti Mandir", in his (Gandhiji's) home town. About 25,000 people, half of whom were women, watched the ceremony.

AZERBAIJAN DEPUTY SHOT DEAD

TEHERAN, May 27, (PTI-Reuter): Ahmed Dehghan, Parliamentary Deputy from Azerbaijan, died in hospital here tonight after being shot by an unknown man, later arrested.

An official source said that important documents were found in the killer's possession.

WELCOME ILLUMINATIONS



The sacred relics of Sariputta and Mogallana Arhans, the two chief disciples of Lord Buddha, which were once houses in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London and were trought to Calcutta via Ceylon in January, 1949, arrived in New Delhi on May 24. After ceremonial reception at the Buddhist Vihara. New Delhi they were flown to Srinagar on May 25 en route to Len. The photo shows the Buddhist Vihara in New Delhi illuminated on the night of May 24 in celebration of the arrival of the relics.

CALCUTTA GETS FIRST SHOWER

CALCUTTA, May 27, (PTI): A mild shower lasting about four hours heralded the monsoon over Calcutta area this afternoon.

After a sultry weather prevailing for the past six days, todays medium shower was most welcome. The days temperature came down by 19 degrees from 97 and a three-quarter inch rainfall was recorded.

FRANCE REJECTS BRITISH PROPOSAL

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 27.

It is believed that France has rejected British proposal for exploratory talks on Schuman Plan for peeling coal and steel production. France insists that any country entering into negotiations must first accept principles of the plan. Of which the main point is abandment of sovereignty in certain defined fields. and accept international authority.

ONE KILLED IN BUS ACCIDENT

CALCUTTA, May 27, (PTI): One person was killed and 25 others were injured some seriously, when a passenger bus on the Calcutta Diamond Harbour route overturned near Bagirhat, about 14 miles from here today.

The bus was proceeding to Diamond Harbour. The injured have been removed to hospital.

Congress Scores In L. B. Elections

GAUHATI, May 27. (PTI): The Congress has captured 19 seats. 11 of them unopposed, in the election to the local board in the Gauhati Sub-Division, it was learnt here today. The total strength of the house is 36. The independents captured 14 seats.

As no nomination papers were submitted for the remaining three seats, they will be filled by Government nomination.—

DAULATRAM SWORN IN

SHILLONG, May 27, (PTI): Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram was sworn in as Governor of Assam by the Chief Justice of Assam, Mr. T V Thadani, at a colourful ceremony at Government House here this morning. Besides the Cabinet Minister, the Maharaja of Manipur and a large number of high civil and military officials were present.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Assam's new Governor, laid a precedent when he took the oath of office today in Assamese also.

ROLE OF SCOUTS IN NEW INDIA

Naik-Nimbalkar Calls For Spirit Of Service

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The important role that the Scouting has to play in moulding the character of our future citizens was stressed by Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, presiding over a function given in honour of the Indian Boy Scouts Delegation which is leaving for America to participate in the Second National Jamboree, at Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, this evening.

Mr. Nimbalkar who earlier inspected a guard of honour and was presented to the membere of the delegation referred also to the brilliant record of Bombay Boy Scouts and stated the necessity participating in international functions.

Shri Naik-Nimbalkar said: "Though I have not been a scout myself, I have always taken keen interest in the scout movement which, I feel, has been one of the most important movements ever undertaken for the welfare and healthy growth of the children throughout the world.

HONOUR TO INDIA

"It is indeed a great privilege for the Indian Boy Scout Asociation to have been invited to participate in the Second National Jamboree. It is also a matter of pride for the Indian contingent to have been invited to be the guests of the boy scouts of America.

"Science has broken all barriers of land and sea and has nullified distances, with the result that no country can now carry on its activities in an isolated way. Every progressive country must therefore, participate in such international organisations and try to secure its rightful place among the countries of the world. It is from this point of view that I attach very great importance to the Indian boy scouts participating in the National Jamboree. I am sure that the Indian contingent led by Shri Pundole will make its mark at the Jamboree and enhance the prestige of our country abroad. I feel I am voicing feelings of all of you when I wish the contingent a very happy voyage brilliant performance and useful study during its tour of the continent.

"Scouting provides a much-needed outdoor exercise for the children and infuses a spirit of service among them in a world which has wedded itself to materialism. The idea of service requires to be propagated intensively. Scouting can do this effectively by infusing this idea in the minds of the tender children at a time when their minds are most receptive and when they are forming life-long habits.

The religion of scouts is kindliness and vigilant helpfulness without distinction of race, caste or religion. There is plenty of work for scouts in the trials India is going through. Perhaps, there is no country in the world in which this boy scout movement is of more vital imuortance than India.

"The ideal of the scout is very high. It points today to the ideal of community undivided by secretarian policies and its instrinsic value lies in that. It has begun to achieve what others only talk about. The Scout Association keeps aside the barriers of community and castes and its members are friends of all and brothers of one another.'

Earlier Rao Bahadur T.J.D. Thaddis, Gen. Sec. Boy Scout Association of India and Commander K. B. Godrej, Provincial Commissioner of Bombay also spoke. Sir H. P. Dastur, President of Boy Scout Association of Bombay State welcomed the Chief Guest.

The delegation to the United States is led by Scouter N. N. Pundole, Assistant Provincial Commissioner Cubs Bombay and will include Scouter K. J. Thakker, Rover Scout T. K. Irani and Scout B.I. Morani.

Messages wishing the Delegation bon voyage were received from H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Morarji Desai.

PRESENTING CREDENTIALS

His Excellency Mr. B R Sen, India's Ambassador to Yugoslavia, photographed with Marshal Tito immedia tely after he presented his credentials to Dr. Ivan Ribar, President of Yu goslavia, on April 28, 1950.

Britain To Withdraw From Egypt?

Two Countries Agree To Conclude Military Pact

CAIRO, May 27 (PTI-Reuter)—Britain has accepted an Egyptian proposal to evacuate British troops from Egypt provided a military alliance is concluded between the two countries, sources close to the Egyptian Wafdist Government said today.

Attempt At Mass Family Suicide

BANARAS, May 27 (PTI)—Driven by poverty a middle-aged villager attempted mass family suicide by drowning in the Ganga here, according to the statement made by him to the police.

The villager told the police that he had drowned his three children and was about to drown his wife when a boatman rescued her. He wanted to end his life last of all but was prevented from doing so by the boatman who handed him over to the police.

The police recovered the bodies of the children, two boys aged nine and three, and a girl of seven from the opposite bank of the Ganga.

Roy In Delhi

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI))—The Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, who has been called by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru for a discussion, arrived here today. He is staying with the Prime Minister.

Kerosene Control In Madras To Go

MADRAS, May 27. (UP.): There is a possibility of the Madras Government removing the control over the distribution and movement of kerosene oil in the state shortly, following a better supply position.

DEVADAS GANDHI RETURNING

MONTEVIDEO May 27 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Editor of the "Hindustan Times" and other delegates to the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and news here were today leaving for home. Mr. Gandhi is flying via New York.

The fourth meeting ended last night with Mr. Gandhi saying "very real progress had been made" in the conference which opened on May 15 and which upheld the world's right to secure and publish truth in news and other means of information.

ACHESON BACK HOME

NEW YORK, May 27. (PTI-Reuter): United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson, returned today from the "Big Three" and Foreign Ministers Atlantic Pact Acouncil meetings in London to report to President Truman and Congress.

ANOTHER CHILD FOR RITA?

LOS ANGELES, May 27 (PTI)—Princess Aly Khan, former film actress Rita Hayworth, is expecting another child according to the Los Angeles "Times" quoting "a source close to the family".

The newspaper added, however, that Rita's father, Mr. Edwards Cansino, a dancing teacher, has professed ignorance of the reported event.

Miss Hayworth married Prince Ali Khan in May last year and their first child was born last December.

Norwegian Expedition For Hindu Kush

OSLO, May 27, (PTI): A Norwegian experition was leaving here today by air for Karachi to make an attempt to reach the top of Tirich Mir, highest peak (25,23 feet) in the Hindu Kush range, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. The 10-man expedition, led by Prof. Arne Naess, expects to reach the glacier under Tirich on June 12.

First attempt at the top will be made beween July 1 and 15.

Keep On Advertising Your Goods

M.N. CAMA'S ADVICE TO BRITISH BUSINESSMEN

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 27.

Mr. M. N. Cama, leader of the Indian delegation to the Imperial Press Conference was entertained in a round of parties on the eve of his departure for Canada.

Speaking at a luncheon party given in his honour by the Eastern Indian Newspapers Society Mr. Cama advised British advertisers to follow a long-range policy. He said that if today turnover of business was not satisfactory that was largely due to shortage of sterling, and while shortage continued essential goods must receive priority over luxury goods.

He added that there was a great demand for goods advertised by British manufacturers in India. He advised that the British manufacturers should keep on advertising for if currency situation eased, trade was bound to increase in India.

Press attache in India House gave an evening party in honour of Mr. Cama. It was attended by Indian High Commissioner journalists and advertisers.

NEHRU'S PROGRAMME IN INDONESIA

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI)—Prime Minister Pandit Nehru will address the Indonesian parliament on June 7 soon after his arrival at Djakarta, according to the itinerary drawn up for his ten-day tour of Indonesia.

"No Early End Of Cold War"

EDINBURGH (Scotland), May 27 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Hector McNeil, former Deputy to Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin and new secretary for Scotland, asserted today there could be no expectation of any early end to the "cold war".

He was commenting on a statement by Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General to the United Nations, that next year was a vital year and "we must do something in that year to bring an end to the cold war".

"I say with the great respect to Mr. Lie that there can be no expectation that the cold war will end next year or the year after that—or the year after that".

Mr. McNeil, one of several ministers tipped as a possible successor to the Foreign Secretary when he eventually retires, said his guess was that the conflict would continue intensely.

Persian Woman Gets Quadruplets

TEHERAN, May 27, (PTI-Reuter): Quadruplets all girls—were born to a peasant woman in the village of Namin in eastern Azerbaijan two days ago, according to reports received here.

All the four children and their mother are well. Khosh Saligheh, the mother of the quadruplets has five other children three sons and two daughters.

The father, Hassan Ali, is a poor peasant and the Teheran press is campaigning for funds to aid the family.

N.V. GADGIL FOR NASIK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, left here for Nasik by train this evening to attend the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

The committee will discuss the selection of the site and the arrangements for holding the session of the Indian National Congress in July.

Mr. Gadgil is expected to return to Bombay on May 29 and will leave the same day for Delhi.

RELIEF PLANE FOR KIDWAI

BOMBAY, May 27, (PTI): A dove aircraft which left Delhi this afternoon for Ahmedabad, carrying India's Minister for Communications, Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, has force-landed at Udaipur due to engine trouble, according to information received in Bombay.

Rana D. Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Controller of Aerodromes, western region, Bombay, told the PTI that a relief aircraft was being sent to Udaipur from Delhi tomorrow morning to fly Mr. Kidwai to Ahmedabad.

Pakistan Offers To Take Back Sindhi Evacuees

INDIA GOVERNMENT TO FIND OUT VIEWS OF DPs.

NEW DELHI May 27 (PTI).

The Pakistan Government have offered to take back all Sindhi evacuees who have left Sind and Karachi capital of Pakistan since February 1, 1950. it is officially learned here.

This gesture is in response to the Government of India's decision to allow the return of Muslims who have left Uttar Pradesh Delhi and Rajasthan for Pakistan since that date. The first batch will comprise five thousand Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan from Uttar Pradesh since the recent disturbances.

In both cases the respective Governments have promised to restore to the returning displaced persons their homes and properties.

It is understood that the Rehabilitation Ministry in India is ascertaining the views of the leaders of Sindhi displaced persons to find out whether they were willing to return. The matter is expected to be taken up by the Indian authorities with the Pakistan Government as soon as indications are available that a sizeable number of refugees are willing to go back.

It is roughly estimated that on an average about three hundred Hindus have left Pakistan per week since February 1.

EXPERIMENTAL

In both cases transport facilities will be given to the returning evacuees by the Government concerned in respective regions.

It is explained here that the organised procedure is an experimental one and will be extended if successful. Steps are being taken here to ensure that only bona fide migrants of recent origin namely those who have migrated after February 1, 1950, will be allowed return for rehabilitation in their original homes. The first batch of 5,000 will be selected in such a way as not more than five hundred will belong to any one district of Uttar Pradesh so that the restoration of their homes and property will be compartively easier to arrange. The Pakistan Government will have to certify that these persons had migrated to Pakistan from Uttar Pradesh after February 1, 1950.

The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan will issue them permits and passes for their destination.

Explosive Depot Blow Up, 9 Killed

BOGOTA, May 27 (PTI-Reuter)—Nine people died and eleven were wounded when a commercial explosive depot blew up in the central square of Neiva, Colombia, today. The explosion was believed caused by a cigarette end.

SIMLA, May 27, (PTI): The Punjab Government have dismissed 12 officials in the State on charges of corruption during the months of January and February, it was officially announced. They included seven foodgrains supervisors and one foodgrains sub-inspector.

DIXON MEETS PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI.)

U.N. mediator Sir Owen Dixon met the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and held discussions with him at the Prime Minister's residence this evening.

The talks which began at 6 p.m. lasted two hours.

Sir Owen is likely to have further talks with the Prime Minister.

Sir Owen Dixon also met President Rajendra Prasad this morning for a few minutes.

Later, he lunched with the President. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General, Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Secretary, Kashmir Affair and M, Eric Colban, personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations were also present.

Develop Public Health Outlook

DR. JIVARAJ MEHTA'S ADVICE TO NURSES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Every nurse like every doctor should develop a community and public health outlook, said Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, while declaring open the Sheth Narandas Manordas Nurses' Training College and Shri Harkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital Nurses' Quarters in Bombay this evening.

Referring to the shortage of nursing personnel in this country and to the training given to them Dr. Mehta said "The training schools for nurses at present are not of uniform standards and many of them do not come up even to the minimum standards usually required for such training. In the majority of the schools, services of the nursing student are used to supplement the work of the nursing staff of the hospital concerned. and she is treated rather as an employee of the hospital than as a student who ought to be given proper training."

The Minister welcomed the effort of the hospital authorities to provide facilities for the proper and efficient training of nurses and the recent change that has taken place in the outlook of training nurses.

Dr. Mehta made a fervent appeal to the widows and to the educated college girls to take to this sphere of service so that nursing in India can develop to that height and status which are their due and which have been already attained in the West.

TRIBUTE TO AUTHORITIES

Paying tributes to the hospital authorities, he said "The public is grateful to the authorities of the Sir Hurkisondas Hospital for such an excellent management of it that it has created a new tradition in India, both for Hospital Organization and management. The Sardar has already paid a warm tribute to the authorities of the Hospital which they well deserve. During the course of 25 years this Hospital, which started with 40 beds only has grown into a mighty institution with 280 beds and the authorities look forward to increasing it by 200 beds more. No greater tribute than this is necessary for the magnificent and devoted work of the authorities of the Hospital which has made this possible and the response it has evoked from the public who have so generously supported the Hospital and made such phenomenal growth possible."

JUDGMENT ON EDWARDS CASE ON MAY 30

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI)—The District Magistrate of Delhi, Mr. Rameshwar Dayal, reserved for May 30, judgment in the case in which J. D. Edwards (Briton)) is being charged with assaulting the Argentine Ambassador in India, Dr. Oscar Tascheret without "sudden or grave provocation".

Among the points argued today were whether the case was a "police challan case" or a "summons case on complaint" entitling the accused to an acquittal in view of the non-appearance of the complainant the Argentine Ambassador. and whether pouring a few drops of water on the Ambassador's head it was only "a trivial offence" for which the accused could be let off with an adominition.

DIXON STRIKES OPTIMISTIC NOTE

ARRIVES IN DELHI AFTER COVERING MORE THAN 20,000 MILES

NEW DELHI, May 27. (PTI):

SIR OWEN DIXON, the U. N. Mediator on Kashmir, who arrived here from Lake Success today told correspondents that he was "full of hope" that with the goodwill of all concerned the Kashmir question would be solved.

Sir Owen said that he was fully alive to the gravity of the task and the responsibility it imposed on him and added that the responsibility was not his only; it rested also on those who sought to solve "the very difficult question".

Sir Owen Dixon, who arrived by air at Palam this morning was received at the airport by M. Eric Colban, the personal representative of the Secretary General of United Nations, Mr. H. R. Gollan, Australian High Commissioner, U. N. Officials in Delhi, Mr Vishnu Sahey, Secretary, Kashmir Affairs, Government of India and Col. B. Chatterjee, Military Secretary to the President.

Sir Owen is staying at the Government House.

As he emerged out of the aircraft, Mr. Eric Colban and Mr. Vishnu Sahey greeted Sir Owen Dixon and introduced him to the Australian High Commissioner, and others present at the airport.

HIS PROGRAMME

Sir Owen told correspondents that he had arrived after a long journey covering more than 20,000 miles and spent about three weeks at Lake Success studying the question with which he was to be concerned and two or three days in London. "The time was most usefully occupied", he said "but the main part of my preparation for work must be on this sub-continent. I shall remain in Delhi for some days and then go to Karachi for a few days. I have not yet made any definite plan but I imagine that I would then go to Kashmir. That, of course, is dependent upon the advice I receive"

Continuing, Sir Owen said "I am very much alive to the honour which the two nations have paid to me and I am also alive to the gravity of the task and the responsibility which it imposes on me. The responsibility is not mine only: it rests on those who seek to solve the very difficult question. It seems to me that there is no reason why it should not be solved with the goodwill of all concerned and I am full of hope: I have the assurance of the co-operation and goodwill of the Governments of the two countries and I feel sure that the press and people will give their cooperation and support"

Sir Owen then drove straight to Government House, where he will stay as the guest of the President.

The Mediator is likely to meet the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru during the day.

Pope Receives Burmese Premier

LONDON, May 27. (PTI-Reuter): The Vatican Radio reported that the Prime Minister of Burma, Thakin Nu, was received by the Pope yesterday.

THE MOTIF RETURNS

CALCUTTA, May 27 (UPI): The "Sree-Padma" Motif is coming back as the crest of the Calcutta University, United Press learns.

A fierce controversy arose in Bengal as soon as the University decided to replace the previous British uniform design by the "Sree-Padma" as its seal during the later thirties. After a brief but acrimonious struggle over it during the Muslim League regime in the province and the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir Azizul Haque, the University abandoned the "Sree-Padma" seal and replaced it by the present design of a lotus bud inside an illuminated lotus bloom

Jap Suspects To Be Tried For 'War Crimes'

CANBERRA, May 27. (PTI-Reuter): The first of a series of deferred trials of Japanese war crime suspects will begin in June at the Australian naval base on Manus Island, in the Pacific north of New Guinea.

Australian Army Minister, Mr. Josiah Francis, announced yesterday that about 100 Japanese will be charged with military atrocities against Australians, all of them punishable by death.

The trials are expected to last five or six months.

Of 811 Japanese already tried by Australian war crimes courts, 143 have been sentenced to death and executed, and 432 given prison terms.

NEW TRIALS

In the first of the new trials, ex-major Hiroshi Itsui, formerly of the Japanese Imperial Guard, and ex-lieutenant Kiravasu Shina will face charges of murdering eight Australian prisoners of war in Burma in 1942 Itsui is alleged to have ordered the executions.

Later trials will involve charges of beating and beheading Australian's prisoners in the solomons, and Burma.

Mr. Sri Prakasa Leaves

GAUHATI, May 27. (PTI): Mr. Sri Prakasa, the outgoing Governor of Assam, left Gauhati for Calcutta by air this morning. He was seen off at the aerodrome by Mr. Debeswar Sarma, Assam Congress President, other Congress leaders and officials and non-officials.

Before emplaning, Mr. Sri Prakasa inspected a guard of honour presented by a contigent of Assam Regiment.

Korean Mission In Australia

SYDNEY, May 27. (PTI-Reuter): A private mission from South Korea, which is visiting Australia, new Zealand and South-East Asian countries to foster trade, arrived at Darwin yesterday.

The leader of the mission, Chungsoo Oh said that South Koreas' steady recovery since the war had reached a point where the country had an export surplus.

S.E. Asia, Danger Spot Of The World

HOFFMAN SAYS U.S. HAS NO TIME TO LOSE

WASHINGTON, May 27, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States has no time to lose in South-East Asia "one of the world's danger spots", Mr. Paul Hoffman, Economic Co-operation Administrator, said yesterday, announcing the establishment of a Far-East Programme Division at ECA headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Hoffman said in a statement that other technical and economic missions to strategic areas in South-East Asia were in prospect.

"What it will cost to carry on our work in South-East Asia, I do not know", he added.

"I do know, however, that it will be a comparatively modest figure, and I do know that we cannot afford not to spend it."

(The State Department yesterday announced despatch of a mission to the Indo-Chinese States of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to institute an economic aid programme.)

Mr. Hoffman said Mr. Harlan Cleveland, now Deputy to the ECA Assistant Administrator for programme, would be Acting Director of the new division.

Mr. Cleveland is an ECA "pioneer". He joined the organisation as consultant on the China programme in April 1948 and was later named Director of the Division of China Programme.

LONG-RANGE PLANS

Long-range economic development and large-scale capital investment could be planned now, Mr Hoffman said, but they would largely have to await conditions of security before being placed in operation.

ECA officials said the new South-East Asia programme would not follow the pattern of Marshall Aid to Europe, because of differing conditions.

Aid to South-East Asia might be a forerunner of the "Point Four" type of assistance, in which underdeveloped areas are to be given basic help in economic development

An official statement of ECA announced that it would deal directly with the non-Communist nations' Governments in the area, while consulting with the French Government in the case of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Some of the funds for the operation were expected to come from the original China Aid Programme appropriation, of which nearly 100 million dollars remained unspent when the Nationalist regime withdrew from the Chinese mainland.

Part of this money has since been used for economic aid to Formosa.

Establishment of a South-east Asia aid programme had its beginning in a survey made recently by a special State Department mission, headed by Mr. R. Allengriffin formerly Deputy Chief of the ECA Mission to China.

CONGRESS SESSION POSTPONED

To Be Held In Mid-August

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI): The annual session of the Congress which was scheduled to be held in July according to the resolution of the Working Committee, will now be held in the middle of August at Nasik, it is learnt.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works Mines and Power left today by air for Nasik to inspect the arrangements so fa made there for the reception and accommodation of 3,500 delegates, and 500 pressmen besides thousands of visitors.

Mr. Gadgil will return to Delhi on May 29.

Liaquat Invites Americans To Pakistan

BOSTON, May 27. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, said here yesterday that Pakistan abhorred aggression because she was a peaceful nation.

"We love peace," he said "Pakistan will always be on the side of peace and justice. We will never be on the side of aggression. It is our sacred duty to save humanity from another catastrophe that might overtake it."

He was speaking at a breakfast given in his honour by the Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Paul Dever.

MOST WELCOME

The Prime Minister said that on this last day of his official tour of the United States, he would like to assure all Americans that they would be most welcome visitors to Pakistan.

He said that he was giving this general invitation in continuation of his mission to the United States to assist the American people in discovering Pakistan.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that he would be leaving behind the good wishes of the people of Pakistan for the welfare and progress of the great republic of the United States. Earlier, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan spoke of the extreme kindness and hospitality with which he had been received during his three-week tour of America.

Permanent Organisation Might Take Shape At Baguio

BAGUIO, (PHILIPPINES), May 27, (PTI-Reuter).

PHILIPPINES Foreign Secretary, General Carlos P. Romulo, said last night he hoped a permanent organisation might result from the Conference of seven non-Communist Asian and Pacific Nations, now in session here.

General Romulo, who is the Chairman of the Conference, felt the keynote of discussions was "one of optimism." The closed session this afternoon had been "most constructive."

An Economic Sub-Committee and Social and Cultural Sub-Committee, which would meet daily during the Conference, had been set up, he added.

Taking part in the Conference are the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Australia, Indonesia and Thailand.

"A PESO BLOC"

A Philippines proposal to form a "Peso Bloc" in South-East Asia was reported yesterday by Inoonte Guzman, the "Manila Times" United Nations correspondent, who is covering the Baguio Conference of Asian nations

In a despatch from Baguio, he described the plan as an arrangement by which economic and trade ties of nations in this part of the globe will be tightened, with the Philippine Peso serving as medium of exchange.

Establishment of the Peso Bloc is the ultimate aim of a series of graduated steps, beginning with bilateral trade agreements designed to promote South-East Asian economies," he added.

Man With A Problem

JOHANNESBURG, May 27, (PTI-Reuter):— Mr. Jurgeons J. Keyser, a scrap metal merchant, is a man with a problem. Six months ago at an auction sale he bid £8 sterling each for three municipal trams, and £3 to £5 sterling for eleven other never thinking he would get trams. He did—14 of them

Now he cannot get rid of them and the Johannesburg municipality want to charge him storage space unless he removes them from the tram sheds.

ANOTHER POINT FOR GYM.

The Bombay Gymkhana, the cellar team of the League last year, gained another point last week, when they held the Bombay Amateurs to a one-goal draw. Picture shows Mullock of the Gym. moving forward to score. Partially covered is Mendon of the Amateurs and on the left is Nagappa.

GALCADOR WINS

(Continued from Page 14)

sia (this horse costing only £146 was an early leader) might weaken I went in behind L'Amiral. He soon collapsed and I made my challenge rather sooner than I wanted to.

When I took the lead 50 yards from home Prince Simon challenged again but I just held him off. It is quite remarkable that he has won today as he is essentially a miler and we have three horses better than him at home Pardal, Scratch and Janus who might all have won more easily than he did."

The King sent for Marcel Boussac and congratulated him on his triumph.

The Queen and the Princess Elizabeth also offered their congratulations on his great double victory.

Roger Poincelet rider of the best backed French candidate L'Amiral said "He travelled badly from France and was a bit tucked tip in condition today. He was well placed entering straight but did not stay".

Richards who was up on Napolean Bonaparte and has still to ride his first Derby winner said his mount ran well to finish eleventh "Never mind there is always another year" he philosophically said.

Chief English hope Castle Rock was never a fighting factor in the finish though, he was wellplaced at the top of the hill. Trainer Jack Jarvis said "I thought I had wonderful chance winning at top of hill but colt did not act coming down hill and his chance went there".

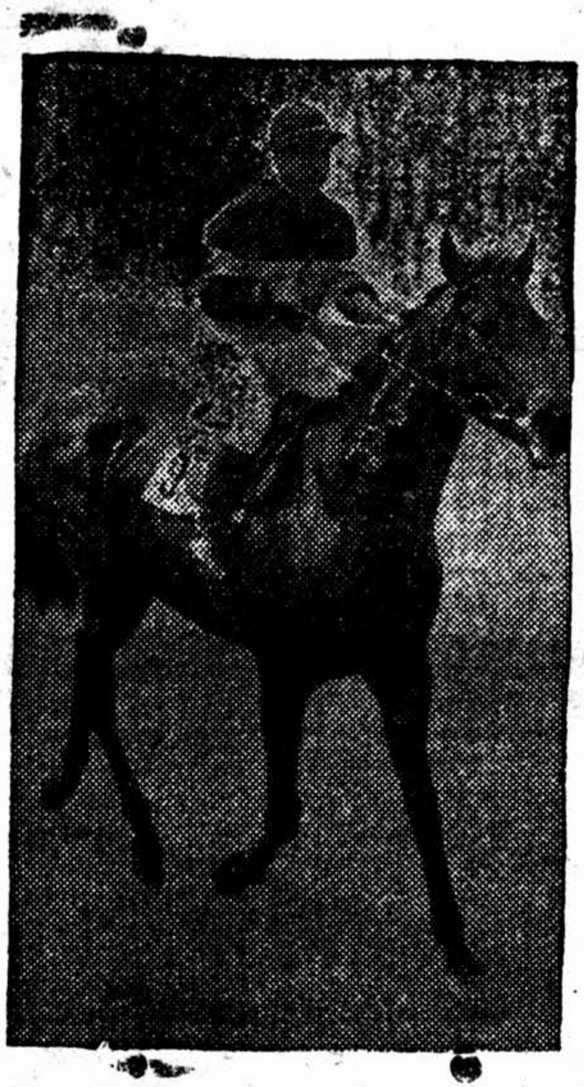
In contrast to many years none of the field was upset by preliminaries and the field got away to good start.

Pewter Platter was first show in front of Prince Simon, Persia, Mattygainall, Galcador, Lamiral, Telegram, Vieux Manoir, Portolight, Bilborough. A top hill Pewer Platter led Prince Simon, Persia, Lamiral, Galcador, Telegram and Castle Rock, Approaching Tattenham corner Prince Simon shot into lead with Pewter Platter weakening.

American cold led round corner from Pewter Platter, Lamiral, Galcador, Khorassan and Vieux Manoir. Prince Simon was clear until two furlongs out where Galcador challenged passing American furlong from home. The Prince rallied and came again but failed to catch Galcador by head. Double Eclipse came with late run to take third place four lengths away. Telegram fourth, Rising Flame fifth, Castle Rock sixth, Welsh View seventh, Vieux Manoir eighth Paradisco ninth Lamiral ten and Mattygainall last. Winner trained by Semblat in France.

Full betting was 2-1 Prince Somon, 11-2 Lamiral, 7-1, Vieux Manoir 9-1 Castle Rock, 100-9 Galcador and Khorassan, 25-1 Telegram, 28-1 Napolean Bonaparte, 40-1 Persia and Double Eclipse, 50-1, Rising Flame and Portolight, 66-1, Welsh View, Tramper Billiter Street and Babus Pet, 100-1 others.

World's No. 1 Jockey



The British Champion Jockey, Gordon Richards, celebrated his 46th birthday recently by riding his 4,000th winner. Richards has in 30 years on the turf earned an estimated £1,800,000 (Rs. 2.4 crores) in prize money for race horse owners, collected at least £200,000 (Rs. 26,66,666) in prizes for himself and scored wins on 45 tracks. Richards, now earning at least £10,000 (Rs. 1,33,333) a year in retainers besides prize money earnings, may be good for another ten years in the saddle,

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Previous closing	31.92
Today's opening	31.92
Difference	Nil.
Today's closing	31.88
Difference	—4

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, May 27.

Opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining	32-7/8
General Motors	89
U S Steel common	32-7/8
U S Steel pref.	unquoted.

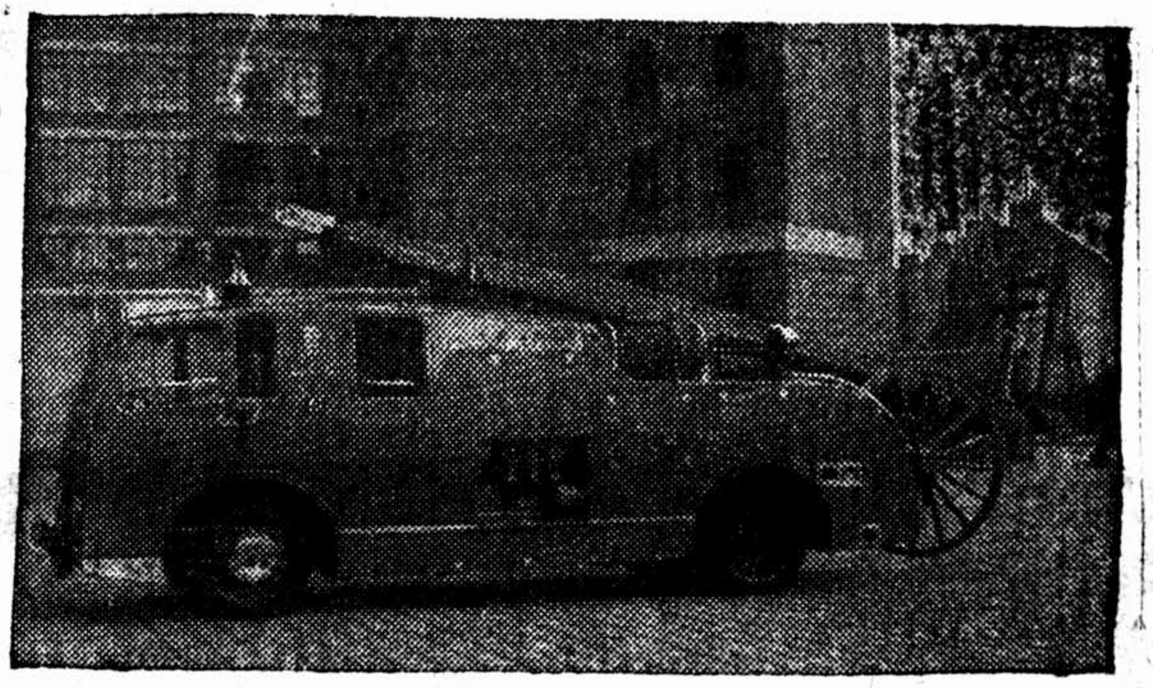
(PTI-Reuter).

A unit of the International Red Cross Society will visit Kashmir by mid-June to train two batches of State medical personnel for prevention and control of tuberculosis in the State, it was learnt today. The unit will also tour rural areas of the State.

NECKTIES LEAD TO A NEW LIFE

A new and thriving factory in the Rhondda Valley in South Wales is producing more hand-woven ties for export than any other single firm in Britain. Ninety per cent of the weavers are ex-miners suffering from silicosis and pneumoconosis, the dreaded dust diseases contracted by miners after long periods of work in underground coal mines. In the stockroom the finished ties are sorted into their various patterns and checked before being packed. Miss Phyllis Thomas is here seen sorting ties of different patterns.

LONDON'S NEW "FIRE BUSES"



The first of a fleet of "Fire Buses"—a new type fire engine which looks like a single decker bus—has gone into action in London. These engines, designed by the Home Office experts as the result of war lessons, are faster, more roomy and speedier to operate than existing appliances. They carry 100 gallons of water compared with 40 on the old type and pump it faster and farther. The main pump output is 850 gallans per minute at 100 lbs. square-inch presure.

Two-year-old PETER PALMER, son of a Camden Town (London) pet stores proprietor, needs ready fingers and all his concentration to count these tortoises, part of his father's stock.

EXPLORING SECRETS OF THE NORTH

OTTAWA, May 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Canadian Arctic will have more inhabitants this summer than ever before in its history, as military and civilian personnel of Canada and the United States head North on projects which emphasise the growing importance of the polar area.

All across this sprawling maze of islands, where for two centuries explorers have lived some of the world's most exciting adventure stories, work will be going on to solve the remaining secrets of the North.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

AGENTS WANTED

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Wanted Agent or wholesale dealers "Embroidery products and Rubber Belting and M.O.P. Button. Apply to:—The Fancy Button" MFG. CO. 9, Christopher Road, Calcutta—14. Stamp Annas six only. (1872)

Wanted Agents for U.S.A. Fountain Pens on commission or pay Rs. 300/- to 800/- Imperial Trading Co. Saddar Bazar. Delhi. (7346)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Keshda Cures Baldness, Hair Falling, premature greys. Increases length Sure quick results. Price Re. 1/- Postage extra. Keshda Products, 35, Tagore Road, New Delhi. (1814)

INVESTMENT

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LISTER ANTISEPTICS
CALCUTTA ● BOMBAY

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 27.

On weak advices from Calcutta, forward silver ruled easy in the Bombay Bullion Market today. Forward gold was steady with moderate fluctuations.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 190-6, but thereafter suffered a heavy setback and dipped to Rs. 188-8 on renewed liquidation. Short covering at lower levels helped raise the price to Rs. 189-4, at which level silver was steady for the greater part of the session.

Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 189-8.

Forward gold fluctuated narrowly between Rs. 117-14 and Rs. 118, and was later steady at its opening level of Rs. 118. Ready gold was placed eight annas higher.

Sovereign was priced at Rs. 76-10-0.

The market closed quiet at following quotations:

	Rs.	as.
Forward silver	188	10
Ready silver	188	8
Forward gold	118	0
Ready gold	118	8

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, May 27.

Closing black pepper prices in the Bombay market today for Jeth delivery were quoted at Rs. 2995 to Rs. 3025. Those of Ashad delivery were also quoted at Rs. 3023 to Rs. 3055.

STEADY TREND IN N.Y. COTTON

Stocks Close Heavy With Fractional Losses: Sagging In Grains

Initial gains in cotton were extended to new highs for nearbys reflecting active trade demands for mill and export accounts and commission house buying attributed to the final Senate approval of foreign aid and improved mill demand for spots.

Subsequently prices reacted on profit taking and New Orleans selling, possibly based on technical reasons and reports of beneficial rains in north west Texas.

New crops receded latterly on hedge selling and profit taking with some traders evidently inclined to even up commitments prior to the holiday on Tuesday but mill buying particularly in December, and short covering arrested the setback.

The trade supported old crop July throughout, possibly influenced by the 10,000 bale decline in certificated stocks. The session closed steady with sales placed at 115,000 bales.

N. Y. COTTON CLOSING

July	33.27
October	31.92
December	31.84
March	31.82
Middling Spot	34.14

October HIGHEST: 31.99 at 10.11 a.m. LOWEST: 31.88 at 2.33 p.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING

July	33.13
October	31.85
December	31.75
March	31.80
Middling Spot	33.30

WALL STREET MARKET

Although the bullish sentiment was aided by some further pleasing dividend action and company developments, the Stock Market was still unable to make headway and, in limited dealings, showed rather evenly divided and mostly fractional changes either way.

The action was however considered natural and perhaps necessary to allow the market to consolidate gains.

At noon the averages were Industriasl 222.46 and Rails 56.55. The volume of trading increased slightly in the afternoon but numerous operators were disinclined to extend commitments in view of the week-end and the next Tuesday holiday.

Although traders continued to pay attention to favourable corporate news, the well divided overall market price pattern remained unaltered.

The final hour saw some increase in offerings which cut moderately into leading aircrafts, minings, steels, containers and department stores. The session closed heavy with the list carrying mostly fractional losses.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices in Chicago grains sagged in sympathy with the 10 cent limit decline in nearby soyabeans which was largely technical. There was some selling of wheat on private advices indicating that light to heavy favourable rains were receied over wide secetions of the winterwheat belt. Exporters were credited with buying of wheat and maize reflecting expectations of sales of wheat to Portugal as well as 600,000 bushels maize to Ireland

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 27.

The local Stocks Exchange was officially closed today, it being the day of the fortnightly settlement.

In private, sentiment seemed to be firm and Tata Steel Deferred was quoted at Rs. 1627-8.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 27.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay artificial silk yarn market, today:

120 Ready Japan	7	6	0
150 Ready Japan	6	13	6
120 Ready Italy	7	0	0
120 Ready Italy	6	12	0
150 D Box July	1242	0	0

July delivery opened at Rs. 1250. The highest and the lowest levels touched during the day were Rs. 1259 and 1240 respectively.

Woman Found Drunk, Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Alleged to have been found in a drunken state, Mrs. L. Stevens, a young European woman was arrested this morning at Wodehouse Road by the Colaba Police under the Prohibition Act.

The police stated that at the time of the arrest the accused was completely overpowered by the effects of drinking and could not take care of herself.

She was removed to the St. Georges Hospital for treatment.

The accused was enlarged on bail by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court today.

PHILATELIC PAGE

Those of our readers who collect stamps will be pleased to learn that from next week we shall be running a Philatelic Page which will feature news and views from the stamp world, and will give hints on trends in the stamp market, both local and foreign.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRESTED

Rs. 850 And Implements Also Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following a raid on "satta" gambling den at Hathi Baug. Byculla yesterday the Bombay police arrested six persons under the Gambling Act.

A sum of Rs. 850 and some instruments of gambling were seized by the police.

They were released on bail and their bail period was extended by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today.

NO CUT IN SUGAR QUOTA

BOMBAY, Saturday

MR. DINKARRAO DESAI, Bombay's Civil Supplies Minister, said in an interview today that the State Government have not received any indication from the Centre of their intention to reduce the monthly allocations of 18,000 tons of sugar to Bombay.

The Minister made this statement in reference to the reported fall in the overall production of sugar in the country and the possibility of a cut in the allocations to the various States.

Mr. Desai said that the Government would be able to maintain the present 8-ounce ration. He categorically discounted the possibility of increasing the sugar ration in the near future.

The estimated production of sugar this year in the country was in the neighbourhood of 11 lakhs tons as against the anticipated output of 13 lakhs tons, he said. In Bombay State there was no appreciable increase in sugar output this year. Mr. Desai pointed out.

The Civil Supplies Minister stated that the Government would watch the situation after derationing kerosene on June 1, and if it was working satisfactorily, Government would consider the possibility of decontrolling the price also.

FATAL KICK FROM A CHILD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Venubai, a Hindu aged 30, who had undergone an abdominal operation nine months ago, received a kick from her 12-month old daughter whilst playing with her, on her stomach. Thereafter, she complained of pains in her stomach. She was brought to G. T. Hospital from Chandi Taluka by her husband for treatment on the morning of the 26th but died the same day. The doctor certified that she died due to natural causes.

Seth Ramdayal Somani Bereaved

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Death occurred at her residence at 12-30 p.m. yesterday at "Oceana" Marine Drive, of Shreemati Varda Devi Somani, aged 48, wife of Seth Ramdayal Somani of the well-known family of Somanis, prominent millowners and Merchants of the City. The Offices of M|s Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Ramdayal Somani & Co., and several others allied concerns remained closed on the day. She leaves behind her four sons of whom Mr. M. L. Somani is the eldest and two daughters and a large circle of other close relatives.

Inter Arts Prize

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hughlings Prize at the Inter Arts Examination of 1950 has been awarded to candidate No. 3286 (Shipchandler, Abdulhusein Ibrahim of M.T.B. College, Surat).

The Government of India will shortly set up a pilot public library service to promote social education at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 non-recurring and Rs. 50,000 recurring.

INDIA CAN FOLLOW BRITISH EXAMPLE

American Concession

LONDON, May 27 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of Fuel and Power, speaking at a press conference on the de-rationing of petrol in Britain, said the American companies concerned would be willing to enter into sterling oil agreements on the same lines as that which Britain has with other countries in the sterling area.

Mr. Noel-Baker said he had not yet heard whether India and New Zealand would follow the British example, but the American offer to supply additional quantities of sterling oil to Britain was open to other sterling countries as well.

Neither Britain's decision to deration nor the agreements made with the United States would make any difference to Britain's sterling exports to other countries, the Minister said.

Nationalisation Victims To Note

NEW DELHI, May 27. (PTI): A Claims Commission is shortly to be set up in London to adjudicate upon claims of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth citizens in respect of property rights and interest which have been affected by nationalisation and other measures adopted by the Governments of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, says an External Affairs Ministry press note. The claims of Indian nationals will also be adjudicated by the Commission.

Particulars of claims of Indian nationals, whose property rights and interests have been affected, are to be submitted to the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. not later than the July 15, 1950

Israel's Ambassador To The U.S.

TEL AVIV, May 27. (PTI-Reuter): Israel's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Aubrey Eban, has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, it was announced yesterday.

He is replacing Mr. Eliahu Elath, recently nominated Minister in London. Mr. Eban will continue to lead his country delegation to the United Nations.

The Government of India have decided to award six scholarships under the modified overseas scholarships scheme this year by an open selection to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission The Education Ministry announced.

MYSTERY OF SOVIET TRIALS

●

Six Ways How Confessions Are Wrung Out

BY EDMOND DEMAITRE

EVER since the Bolshevist trials in 1936, when a stunned world heard the self-incriminating confessions of the leading figures of world-Communism, the question 'why do they confess?" has become one of the major mysteries of modern times.

It has baffled not only the man in the street but also statesmen, diplomats, psychologists, criminologists, authorities on Russian affairs and experts in pharmacology. They all try to find some kind of explanation for the astounding fact that whenever men are answering charges in a Communist court, they invariably plead guilty without even attempting to invoke extenuating circumstances—not even in the face of a certain death sentence.

The psychological make-up, as well as the social background of these men, has been different. The long list has included authentic heroes like Muralov, sophisticated intellectuals like Zinoviev, brilliant and versatile dialecticians like Radek, sadistic executioners like Yagoda, cool and dignified prelates like Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, and former stool-pidgeons like Rajk.

On one point, however, all these men seemed to resemble each other: after spending a few weeks or a few months in the cells of the Communist police, they all showed an amazing eagerness to confess their alleged crimes and to admit that they had deliberately and constantly violated the laws. Some of them, as, for instance, Bukharin, not content with having confessed their guilt, went so far in their repentance as to demand that a death-sentence should be passed on them!

Six Theories

To solve the mystery of voluntary confessions, during the past 13 years six main theories have been advanced

THE ESSEX THEORY: Suggested by the London "TIMES" during the Moscow trials, this theory recalls the attitude of the Earl of Essex during his trial in 1601. Essex, who was considered one of the best-looking men in England, succeeded his father-in-law Leicester, as the oficial favourite of the 70-year-old Queen Elizabeth. The historians are still discussing whether Essex was the lover or only the PROTEGE of the Virgin Queen. Clever, ruthless, ambitious and arrogant, Essex obtained the highest favours from Elizabeth which did not prevent him from taking part in a plot aimed at her dethronement and probable assassination. Elizabeth ordered him to be put to death. "Her feelings towards him," says one historian, "were a curious blending of tenderness maternal protection and lust"

During his trial, the repentant Essex pleaded guilty to all counts and wrote to Mary, Queen of Scots: "I am the vilest of men and had I a hundred lives, they all deserve to be sacrifised for my crime against God and her sovereign Majesty, the Queen"

Basing its conclusions on a thorough analysis of the behaviour of Elizabeth's favourite, the Essex theory maintains that a full confession of guilt may be obtained on two conditions. First, the accused must be a believer—a man of deep faith and strong convictions. Second. the investigating authorities must succeed in establishing in the mind of the accused 'a conviction of sin'—the conviction that he has acted against higher interests and principles.

In the case of Communists—who are believers without being Christians—it should be relatively simple for specially trained investigators to set in motion a psychological process based on these considerations.

THE RUBASHOV THEORY: So called after the hero of Arthur Koestler's famous novel, 'DARKNESS AT NOON'. Koestler doesn't completely reject the Essex theory but he expresses a different method by which the 'establishing of the conviction of sin' is obtained. The Essex theory is based on religious mysticism; the Koestler theory rests on a flawless logic.

Weary Surrender

After his arrest, Rubashov, the protagonist of 'DARKNESS AT NOON' is first subjected to the strongest moral pressure. From his cell he can witness the appalling scene when one of the greatest heroes of the Soviet Union—probably modelled on Muralov—is being ignominiously dragged to the gallows. This constitutes the 'process of mellowing,' and when it is terminated the interrogation starts. He is first goaded into admitting that he is a convinced, faithful, unflinching Communist. This is accepted as the basic fact in his confession. And now the counter-attack is launched. Using all available tricks of dialectics, his accusers prove to him that if he IS devoted to Communism, he should sacrifice his life for the cause. He first refuses but after some weeks of solitary confinement he wearily surrenders and agrees to confess to anything that his accusers want him to confess

FISTED AWAY

The Bombay Amateurs, Nadkarni Cup winners last year, are having a lean time in the Harwood League. They suffered yet another defeat on Saturday evening, the BEST claiming full points. Picture shows Sheenappa of Amsteurs on the ground after he had fisted away the ball.

It is quite possible that this method was used with Cardinal Mindszenty. We may assume, then, that he was first made to declare that he would not hesitate to make any sacrifice for the Church. After that it was proved to him dialectically that as a result of his confession and subsequent disappearance from public life, a truce between the State and the Church could be established.

THE CHURCH THEORY .A former teacher in Czarist Russia, R.O.G. Urch was arrested during the Bolshevist Revolution and spent several years in Soviet prisons. An expert on Russian affairs, he later published two, very successful books, 'WE GENERALLY SHOOT ENGLISHMEN' and THE RABBIT KING OF RUSSIA.' As correspondent of the London 'TIMES' in Raga, Warsaw, and Stockholm, he followed very closely the developments in Russia. His dispatches had been frequently quoted during debates in the House of Commons

Mock Executions

According to Urch, the Soviet method of obtaining 'spontaneous confessions' consists in putting the accused in the presence of a man who had been previously tried, had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to death, and was known to have been executed. Urch asserted that mock-executions have frequently been arranged in Russia in order to supply the NKVD with bait for hooking individuals who were to be tried by Soviet Courts.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that during the past years American correspondents in Moscow have repeatedly reported rumours purporting that Fannia Kaplan, the woman terrorist who shot Lenin, is still alive.

THE THORY OF HYPNOTISM: The behaviour of certain defendants including Yagoda, the dreaded chief of the Secret Police—who showed a particular eagerness to accuse instead of defending themselves, prompted some observers to seek in hypnotism an explanation of the 'spontaneous confession'. Experts, including world-famous 'psychiatrists, have pointed out, however, that hypnotic influence is limited. It certainly cannot determine the actions of an individual many hours after hypnosis.

Limits Of Hypnotism

During the Moscow trials the defendants have all been aware of the fact that many observers ascribed to hypnosis the avalanche of self-incriminating confessions. Bukharin admitted having read in prison Feuchtwanger's book in which the possibility of hypnosis has been suggested.

"But I conducted my own defence from the legal standpoint, too," exclaimed Bukharin, "oriented myself on the spot, argued with the State Prosecutor and anybody, even a man who has little experience in this branch of medicine, must admit that hypnotism of this kind is altogether impossible."

Bukharin may have been wrong on many points when he delivered his final speech. On this point, however, his opinion was unanimously supported by most psychiatrists

THE THEORY OF DRUGS: Bukharin denounced with equal vehemence the charge that, in order to extract 'spontaneous confessions' from the defendants, the Secret Police administered certain 'Tibetan poison' to them. Pharmacology does not know of the existence of such a poison

It knows, however, of scopolamine, fenedrin, benzedrine and actedron, which are strongly related powerful stimulants. When absorbed in small quantities these chemicals produce first a hypertension of the nerves, a sudden elation and a tendency to loquacious outbursts. These symptons may last for several hours, depending upon the quantity of the stimulant that has been absorbed. The nervous tension is usually followed by a state of semi-collapse, often described as 'psychological hangover The symptoms of the latter include increased impressionability, fear and a considerable reduction in will power.

Handy Drugs

The stimulants can be administered without the subject being aware of it. Thus, the possibility that in the Communist countries such drugs are being used during the 'preparatory phases' of the interrogation cannot be altogether ruled out. Such treatment, conciding with round-the-clock interrogations, during which the accused is placed under klieg lights, is likely to produce a mental state which would greatly reduce the moral or intellectual resistance of the individual.

After comparing photographs of Cardinal Mindszenty taken before and after his trial, Dr. Bela Fabian, a former member of the Hungarian Parliament, voiced the opinion that the Cardinal had been drugged with one or the other of the scopolamine products before and during his trial.

That the police of a totalitarian regime do not usually hesitate to use drugs on defendants has been amply evidenced during the memorable Reichstag Fire trial in Leipzig. At that trial the chief defendant, the Dutchman van der Lubbe on whose alleged confession and activity the case against the Communists had rested, appeared in a state of complete physical and psychological collapse. During the whole trial he was unable to answer a single question. He could not even remember his father's name.

It is not impossible that in some cases, at least, the Communists have borrowed the Nazi technique. But it is equally possible that the Nazis borrowed it from the Communists.

THE THEORY OF ISOLATION: According to a theory advanced by Dr. Anton Ciliga, a former Yugoslav Communist leader who spent several years in Soviet prisons, the spontaneous confessions result not from a psychological but from a moral collapse. This state is produced by keeping the prisoner in special cells. called 'Isolators'.

After his arrest, the prisoner is told what kind of a confession is expected from him. Then he is left alone for days, for weeks, even for months, if necessary. Food is passed to him through a hole in the door. He never hears a word spoken; he never sees a human face. He is left alone with his thoughts, his fears, and with a paper which he is ordered to sign.

Dr. Cilia says that fellow prisoners told him that after spending a few weeks in the 'Isolator' they signed whatever 'confession' was put before them.

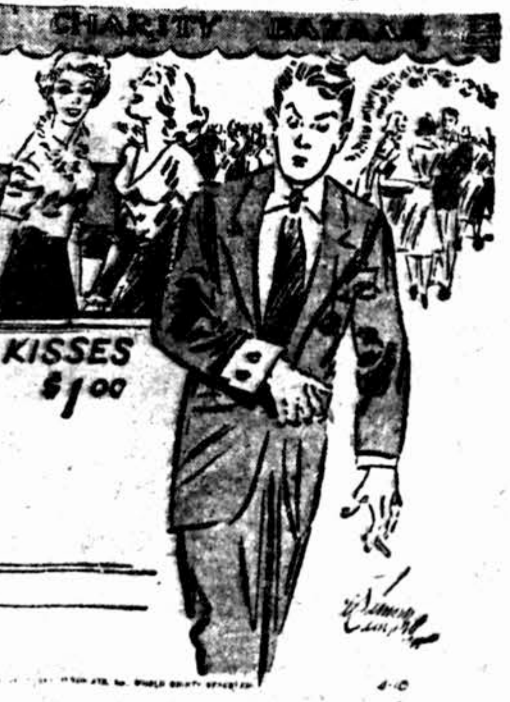
THE SIGNED CONFESSION WAS THEN SHOWN TO ANOTHER PRISONER WHOM IT INCRIMINATED. THIS SECOND PRISONER IN TURN CONFESSED, AND SO IT WENT ON UNTIL EVERYBODY HAD CONFESSED

Out of the welter of all these contradictory theories one fact emerges: NOBODY HAS EVEN HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO INTERVIEW A DEFENDANT AFTER HE PLEADED GUILTY AND HAD BEEN SENTENCED BY A COMMUNIST COURT. The psychological and physical prelude to the confessions thus remains a matter of speculation.

A possible explanation can be found, however, if, instead of asking 'WHY do they confess at their trials? we ask 'WHO are brought to trial? Here is an answer which seems logical in the light of past happenings. Normally, in Communist states, only those are brought to trial who previously agree to plead guilty. The others are not brought to trial at all.

CUTIES

By E. Simms Campbell



"He asked for a couple on the cuff."

U. N. WELFARE WORK IN FAR EAST

●

ORGANISING "SEMINARS" ON HOUSING AND LIVING STANDARDS

By Dr. J. F. Bulsara

(U.N. REPRESENTATIVE).

THE United Nations Programme of Advisory Welfare Services in the Far East is being implemented under a resolution of the General Assembly and the services are being offered both to the 59 MEMBER NATIONS as well as to some nations and non-self-governing territories who are not members of the United Nations.

So far 38 countries and territories have been taking advantage of the fellowships; and a few more of the services of Experts or Technical Consultants and Seminars, and every year more countries are doing so as they come to realise the benefit of the U.N. programme and the importance of a systematic development of social welfare services for their peoples.

The programme comprises five types of services at present, viz., (a) Fellowships, (b) Experts or Technical Consultants, (c) Seminars, (d) Pilot or Demonstration Project and (e) Prosthetic material inclusive of artificial limbs for the handicapped in war-devasted countries and supply of films and literature on Social Welfare Subjects.

Fellowships

"Fellowship" are given for a maximum period of "six months" for the "observation" of a "selected subject", which has some significance for the recipient country, in countries where the specific activity has been well developed. The "candidates" are supposed to be "well acquainted" with the subject in their fields of observation both by theoretical training and practical experience and well conversant with the language of the host country, so that they can observe and study the subject or activity with knowledge and intelligence and get proper benefit out of their observation.

They are supposed to return to their home country after the completion of the observation programme and engage in social welfare work in the same or similar field with a view to promote the activity to the benefit of their countrymen.

The entire programme of services is worked on the basis of matching or partial financial participation by the UN and the recipient country. In the case of Fellowships, the recipient countries bear the cost of transportation of the Fellows to and from the place of destination and other incidental minor costs.

The United Nations takes care of the rest of the expenses except of clothing, sickness, etc. The expenses cover a living allowance which is dol. 170 per month for Scandinavian countries, dol. 190 for Great Britain and dol. 300 for the U.S.A. and Canada. They also include cost of internal travel in the country of observation up to a specified amount according to the country, tuition and a limited amount of about dol 40 for books

Indian Catastrophe

It may be interesting to note that 36 countries taking advantage of UN Fellowships in 1949 requested for 294 Fellowships and they were allocated 252, but they actually used only 188. The largest number of Fellowships asked for by and awarded to a single country was 31 and 20 respectively to Poland, out of which she could use only 3, whereas the second largest number asked for by and awarded to was India. India asked for 19, was awarded 19 and used 19 Fellowships in 1949, whereas Italy followed closely with 17 requests, awards and use.

The necessity for the establishment of ministries of welfare caused by the devastation of war in these countries, was evoked by a similar catastrophe in India, viz. the communal disturbances that broke out on a gigantic scale uprooting about 6 1/4 million people from their age-long habitat and homes.

You are well aware of the magnificent work done by the Government of India which rose to the occasion, establishing a Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation at the Centre with similar departments in the Provinces and spending large sums of money to bring succor and solace to the millions of stricken people, men, women and children.

The voluntary and the few salaried social workers in the country gave an excellent account of themselves and rendered timely help which was much appreciated by Governments.

Consultants

2. The second service is that of providing "experts" or "consultants" on subjects of social welfare to countries who would like to organize a practical scheme or programme of services in a particular field, which is of imminent importance in urgent need of development.

The services of an expert is generally provided for 6 months to one year, though in two or three cases they have been continued over a longer period in view of the special or exceptional needs and requests of the countries concerned. At present there is a social welfare consultant in the Philippines and a Child Specialist in Japan working in co-operation with a Nutritionist provided by the UNICEF. A request for an expert in child care and training of the handicapped children has been received from a third country, whereas there are possibilities of receiving a request for a specialist in criminology from a fourth.

The Division of Social Activities maintains a roster of experts in various fields knowing various languages and on the request of governments, they are given a choice from amongst several on the list.

The general administration expenses and the salaries of experts are borne by the United Nations, whereas on the same basis of matching or participation by the recipient country, which I referred to earlier, the recipient country bears partial or entire cost of transportation, per diem living allowance and other expenses of office space, secretariat or interpreter assistance, internal travel, etc.

So far 94 experts in various subjects have been provided on request to 16 countries of the world.

Seminars

3. The third service is of organising "Seminars" on subjects or problems of specific and pressing significance to a group of countries in a region. The subject or subjects are decided by the UN Headquarters in mutual consultation with the host and participating countries. Experts are invited and assembled from the countries of the region and from abroad as well as from the United Nations organization or the staff of the Specialised Agencies, and on an average about ten such experts assist at each Seminar.

Some countries in the group of participating countries act as a host and invited the UN to hold the Seminar in their country, offering facilities of accommodation to the experts, office and meeting accommodation, secretariat staff needed, facilities for observation of activities or institutions, etc.

This is a still more costly service than the first two of Fellowships and Technical Consultants and takes about a year to organise. The Seminars last for 3 to 4 weeks. They have proved of great value as stimulators of thought and discussion followed by some action or concrete results, especially in under-developed parts of the world.

So far four Seminars have been successfully organised by the Division of Social Activities—two in Latin America (Columbia and Uruguay) one in Beirut for the Middle East or Arab countries and one at Paris in which seven European countries participated including the United Kingdom. and Scandinavian Countries, Belgium. Netherlands and Italy.

One In India

It is likely that a Seminar may be organized in India in the near future in one of the following subjects: (A) Reconstruction of village life and organization of Rural Welfare; (B) Social Consequences of Rapid Urbanisation in the Far Eastern Region (including the problem of Housing) and how to meet them; (C) Child and Youth Welfare.

It is not intended however merely to hold discussions on the subjects at the Seminar. While the subject or subjects will fairly be exhaustively treated by experts and discussed penetratingly with the teams of delegate-participants, it is intended that they do not merely end in a report of the discussions.

It is intended that each Seminar should result in the drafting of a short-terms and long-range "programme of action", drawn up for each country by its respective teams of participants, discussed thoroughly at the Seminar and finalised before they return to their countries. These can then be submitted to their governments. or other organizations for implementation as soon as the financial support is forthcoming.

Pilot Project

4. The fourth service comprises a still more costly scheme of what is called a "Pilot or Demonstration Project" involving a more complex and laborious organization and applicable to a whole region or a major part of it. As the name implies, it is a project, which with the utilisation of widely placed resources especially of experts and teams of delegate-participants from the various countries in the region, actually demonstrates the methods and procedure of training a type of worker, conducting a type of institution, or carrying out a practical survey or project in the field.

It is therefore suggested that after the experience of the two or three Seminars in the region, it may be advisable to organize a Pilot Project in 1952 for the training of Social Workers specifically suited to work in rural areas.

The Pilot Project may actually be located in a town with a rural neighbourhood so that it may assume a more practical aspect, and the teams of participants from various countries of the Region may work in the midst of rural conditions. These teams of partieipants will then advise their governments about setting up such Projects for the training of social workers for rural areas in their own countries.

The Project will have to give practical guidance on such subjects as the availability of workers for training, the sources of their supply, the relative costs of such schemes, the possibility of setting up one or more training centres in each country, etc. The Project may be accompanied by an "Exhibition of rural arts and crafts" and plastacene, clay or cardboard models of villages and village life of the various countries of the region, each country sending such a typical exhibibit for the purpose. The Project can thus serve a double purpose of demonstrating methods of training social workers for rural areas and of educating the pepulace.

Prosthetic Material

5. The last item of service in the programme of UN advisory Social Welfare Services is the supply of "Prosthetic Material" such as artificial limbs, etc. to war-devasted countries. Catalogues of "films" bearing on social work and welfare, relief and rehabilitation, educattion of the people in looking after their own welfare,etc. and produced in various countries of the world as well as by the United Nations, have been prepared and are distributed on request either by the Headquarters at Lake Success or by various UN Information Centres.

"Other services : It is contemulated also to establish a "clearing house of information" in the field of social activities and issue a periodic bulletin of information containing literature and magazines published in various countries of the world in the field of social work and welfare

The co-operation of Universities, Schools of Social Work and other public welfare organizations is sought in this connection by the Department of Social Affairs, and they are requested to furnish such inforfation for their countries to the United Nations.

Besides, the above activities, studies and researches are being made in various fields of social activities by the Department of Social Affairs as on Migration, Housing, Living Standards, Traffic in Women and Children etc. The work of drawing up Charters as of Human Rights, Children's Char- accomplished of undertaken

CAUTION
STOP
LOOK OUT
SLOW
DANGER
GO SLOW

"Oh, I forgot to mention . . . father's a sign painter."

"My husband and I always think EXACTLY alike . . . I always think first, of course."

CHAMPION CRY-BABY

●

WHEN Verne Sandusky began to weep at his troubles, he embarked on a record-breaking cry. After an hour, when he was still weeping, his wife sent for a doctor. Thirty minutes later an ambulance was asked to stand by, and a crowd began to jostle outside Verne's home. The neighbours were nearly crying with him. Three hours later. Verne dried up.

Laboratory tests show that it takes about thirty tears to make an ounce. No one could possibly weep a bucketful Verne, with his spurt of sobbing. had shed about a third of a pint (an average teacupful), and had proved himself the world's champion crybaby Next best was a quarter of a pint squeezed out by the winner of the craziest contest ever staged at Coney Island In a crying marathon. the shedder of the most tears was offered a money prize and a silver championship cup Scores of people lined up at the box office willing to

An orchestra played sad music, competitors were shown tragic films, and one was "ordered off" for secretly attempting to use an onion. Some entrants shed their tears by laughing rather than through pathos, but this was considered within the rules.

Afterwards, Mrs. May Winnington—an appropriate name since she proved the winner—broadcast her comments on a good cry. "Two can cry better than one," she said "The other people helped me lots this afternoon, and I'm sure crying must be good for you—I feel fine."

Apart from the beneficial relief of nervous tension, tears are antiseptic and germ-killing by virtue of a ferment they contain called "lysozyme". times with water and the lysozyme You could dilute tears six million weep their best and hundreds of others paid to watch the howling. would still be sufficiently powerful to kill certain microbes

Ho Chi Minh's Soldiers Waiting To Ambush French Convoys.

Indo-China May Develop A World War

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ACT II in the great drama for the control of Asia is unfolding to-day in Indo-China, where two leaders —Bao Dai and Ho Chi Minh—face each other in a knock-down, drag-out struggle for supremacy in Viet Nam. Behind them stand not merely France, but the West and the East, in reality the United States and Russia, writes Roger Pinto in the "United Nations World".

There is no likehood that either can with a military decision. US recognition of Bao Dai, who is backed by the French Government, and Soviet recognition of the Communist leader Ho Chi Minh, result in one of the most serious situations in the world.

The need for making a choice between Bao Dai and Ho Chi Minh was extremely distasteful to France. It is an alternative that also deeply disturbs both Washington and London. Perhaps never before have greater efforts been made to find a "middle force." Almost everything that has been said about China before the disaster of Chiang Kai-shek could be applied to Indo-china today, by merely substituting Bao Dai for Chiang Kai-shek, and Ho for Mao Tse-tung.

Hope for a third force centres on one man—more by reason of his personality than because there is any well-organized popular movement outside the camps of Bao and Ho.

If any man pledged neither to Ho nor to Bao stands a chance of emerging as a new leader he is Ngo Dinh Dziem, who was Emperor Bao's Prime Minister during the early 30's, but resigned in protest against the heavy hand of the French Protectorate.

When Bao returned and formed a French-sponsored government for the new state of Viet Nam last May, Ngo Dinh Dziem refused to participate.

Third Force Platform

Ngo's brother is the only Vietnamse Roman Catholic Archbishop to be ordained by the Pope. Ngo is a monarchist and a conservative, but his stand is as firmly against Bao Dai as it it is against Ho Chi Minh. Unfortunately perhaps, for Indo-China, for the West and for everyone concerned, he is not in a position by himself to rally sufficient strength to impose his will upon both sides.

I have known both Ngo Dinh Dziem and his brother intimately. Here is Ngo's political philosophy and platform, as expressed by himself:

"One: The national aspirations of the Vietnamese people will be satisfied only when our nation has a political regime like that enjoyed by India and Pakistan.

Ho Chi Minh

Bao Dai

"Two: The present struggle is not merely one for national independence. It is a social revolution for the independence of the Vietnamese peasant and worker, whose sufferings must reach an end.

"Three: Positions of trust in the new Viet Nam must be reserved for those who merit them most because of their resistance to the Japanese."

Because Ngo Dinh Dziem seemed less likely that Bao Dai to marshal sufficient strength to wipe out Ho Chi Minh, the French Government chose Bao for the task

Bao Against The Tide

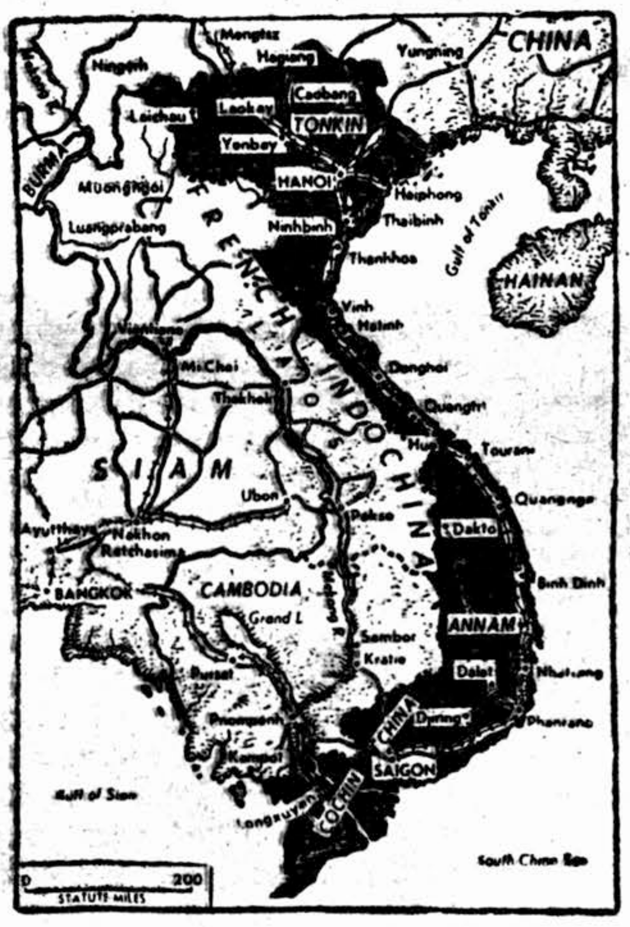
Chubby, pleasure-loving Bao Dai, Paris-educated ex-Emperor of Annam, had plenty of misgiving last June when he arrived in Saigon to take up his duties as head of Viet Nam, one of the member state of the French Union. France had not only invited him, it had urged him to go back and form a government. But rumblings that had reached him as far as Geneva, Switzerland, told him that more than 80 per cent of the Vietnamese give unqualified allegiance to frail, bearded Ho Chi Minh, hero of wartime resistance against the Japs and symbol of independence.

The hand grenades, bomb explosions and student demonstrations that greeted Bao's homecoming are remembered as mere forerunners of the dangerous disorder that now keep 175,000 French, overseas and native troops on the quivive in the territory. The casualty list includes some 20,000 dead.

With China in the hands of Mao Tse-tung. Indo China lies directly in the path of Communist expansion into Southeast Asia. The United States, like the French Government, is determined to stop the southward spread of Kremlin influence by all means short of global war.

In Bao Dai, the French and those who support their policy are betting on a dark horse. Neither his past record nor his known capacities make him more than a doubtful choice.

It was hoped that Bao Dai could turn the trick of winning his people over to a Western democratic regime. The Vietnames are far from being Communists, and he shares with them their urge for national independence. Before consenting to go back last year he drove as sharp a bargain as possible with the French Government—insisting that Viet Nam be given a large measure of freedom and autonomy within the French Union, and that it include Cochin-China in the south, as well as Tonkin in the north and Annam along the coast. He could not hope to succeed in winning for it those essential attributes of a sovereign nation: control of its foreign policy and its war-making functions. Moreover, it remained subject to the broad co-ordinating powers of a French High Commissioner for the whole of Indo-China, which includes the other two states of Laos and Cambodia as well as Viet Nam



Vietnam shown in black

Crying For Liberty

Most Vietnamese, who have been crying aloud or liberty, denounced this whole arrangement as a sham. Bao Dai has been unable to assume active control. Competent observers estimate he has no chance of

(Continued on Page 30)

MR. ROOSEVELT HOPES FOR BETTER INDO-PAK RELATIONS

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(Continued from Page 10)

into a platform for every half-baked gossip, every suspicious or vengeful character, every mountebank and scandal monger who revels in the glory of prattling publicity.

Carlos Romulo

On the subject of Carlos Romulo, whose star is still rising, it might be pointed out that the concentration in his hands of the three important diplomatic posts in the Government has no precedent. It seems that his appointment to the ambassadorships to the U.N. and to the United States, heading the Manila Foreign Office at the same time are not due so much the demand of the austerity programmes of the Home Government at the singular recognition of his unusual abilities. If a man of Romulo's stature were not procurable, three men would have been sought for the three jobs. President Quirine should be given credit for harnessing Romulo's talents to the maximum. He started as a Manialla cub reporter and rose spectacularly until shortly before the war to be the foremost editor and publisher in the Philippines and one of the most vigorous in the Far East. His English professorship at the University of the Philippines was just an interregnum, characteristically brilliant and popular

Quezon was attracted by his oratorical and writing power and he leaned on Romulo for so many things. As Quezon's star rose, Romulo's rose with it. War came and he was yanked out of his position as publisher of a chain of newspapers in English, Spanish and Tagalog into the army and became an important liaison man between Quezon and MacArthur.

As Bataan fell he was ordered out of the Philippines to the United States, where he lectured and wrote books to help in the war effort. Then came bigger posts like the Resident Commissionership in the United States Congress and the chairmanship of the Filipine delegation to the San Francisco Conference. Today Romulo is a hero of the Filipinos. He combines two rare gifts. He can talk and he can write and both with moving eloquence. High School and college students imitate him. He has become their idol. Since he became President of his last United Nations General Assembly, even intransigent powerful political leaders at home listen.

Mrs. Roosevelt Gives Advice To Liaquat

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt writing in her nationally known column says:—In the conversation that we held on television I was struck by the world point of view shown by both the Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan and his wife. They have worked side by side in the development of their country, which has within the last three years become a new and independent state. If the prime Ministers of India and Pakistan succeed in ironing out their difficulties and establishing their trade and peace throughout India, they will have given an example of statesmanship to the rest of the world that would be particularly valuable at present. If they can make compromises and find new approaches to problems and turn over the leaf of the past without recriminations, it would be an example that some of the rest of we might be urged to follow.

Looking backward and counting up all the wrongs that each side has perpetrated never leads to very good results. It is quite easy for us all to do this. of course and there is always plenty in the past to make all concerned resentful and suspicious. But that good does it do in building the future to keep one's eyes fixed on the past.?

Truman Doctrine For Southeast Asia

In an undeliberate, haphazard way, the United States Government is in the process of elaborating what is the equivalent of a Truman Doctrine for Southeast Asia. This process, which began slowly and almost unconsciously during the last four months, is now clearly assuming shape as a c-oordinated strategic policy designed to save one of the world's key areas from being eaten up piecemeal by skillful Communist infiltration.

Whether the United States people realize it or not, they are now pretty well committed to an effort to prevent the Soviet Bloc from gaining control of that portion of Asia between East Pakistan and India to the West and the China Sea to the East. This region not only contains the world's greatest rice surplus and is therefore basically important to Moscow in terms of feeding China but also in addition to military, naval and air bases, is rich with rubber, oil tin and other valuable materials.

It is obvious that the maturing policy of the United States faces one extremely delicate problem. While wishing to co-ordinate its overall defensive and strategic concepts with those of its allies, Britain and France, at the same time it seeks emphatically to dissociate itself from their colonial and imperial traditions. past and present.

The United States recognizes that such revolts as those in Mallaya and Indo-China are by no means purely ideological but are also deeply mixed up with the nationalist independence aspirations of the Eastern peoples. Therefore the United States can be expected to press for increasingly strong guarantees of freedom for the Orient's nationalist movements but at the same time to insist that the risk of another kind, that is Communist imperialism, has first to be done away with before co-ordinated military interest in the region is permitted to dwindle.

Birds Are Dollar Earners

ADELAIDE, May 27 (PTI-Reuter): Adelaide-bred finches and canaries are aiding Australia's dollar drive.

In less than three years on backyard breeder has sent more than 3,500 birds to New York.

The birds are sent by air in special crates heated by electric light.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra. detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business. promotion, transfer in service, birth. marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI.
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

VIET-MINH ARE ACTIVE

French Hit Back

PARIS, May 27 (PTI-Reuter): Vietminh activity has flared up along the frontier between Vietnam and the South China province of Kwangsi, a French communique quoted by Agence France Press from Hanoi, reported yesterday.

The communique said French and Vietnamese troops hit back vigorously. Eight Vietminh guerrillas were killed and arms captured.

Artillery fire dispersed Vietminh forces which approached four French posts in the area. Mortar bombs fell in Dong Dang, border town 10 miles northwest of Longson.

French troops clearing the Phuly region, 35 miles from Hanoi, killed 40 Vietminh members at a grenade factory.

Fighting Locusts On A War Footing

JAMMU, May 27 (PTI): The Kashmir State Government are planning to combat locusts "on a war footing" if swarms invade the state territory.

The scheme to fight the locust menace has been envisaged by the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Jammu. According to the scheme, people will be educated to meet a possible "locust invasion" and a regular army of pastwaris and cultivators is likely to be raised on this account.

Andhra Congress Elections

VIJAYAWADA, May 27 (PTI): Primary Congress Panchayat elections in East Krishna, West Krishna, West Godavari and Guntur Districts have been postponed, according to a communication received in the office of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

The postponement, it is stated, is a sequel to reports of inadequate preparation of primary qualified Congress membership rolls.

Indian Selected

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI): Mr. J. N. Mitroo, of the Malaria Institute of India, has been selected by the World Health Organisation to work with the Malaria Control demonstration team in Afghanistan, it is learnt.

Dr. Roy For Delhi

CALCUTTA, May 27 (PTI): Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, left for Delhi by air this morning. He is expected to return to Calcutta tomorrow.

The Moving Depression

VIJAYAWADA, May 27. (PTI): The cyclonic depression in the Bay of Bengal passed through Kaikinada last evening, states a report from Masulipatam.

It did not touch Bandra Port, the report added.

An earlier meteorological forecast from Madras stated that a deep depression in the Bay of Bengal probably cyclonic was said to be moving in north-westerly direction.

Mr. D. A. Bryan, arrived this week to take over the duties of United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Bombay from Mr. F. B. Arnold.

Mr. Bryan has served as Trade Commissioner at Calcutta from November 1947 to September 1948 and at Madras from September 1948 until his transfer to Bombay. Before his appointment as a Trade Commissioner, Mr. Bryan served in the Punjab from 1933 to 1947 as a member of the Indian Civil Service.

SCHEDULED CASTES COLLEGE

President Prasad To Open

SECUNDERABAD, May 27. (UPI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Union, has agreed to perform the opening ceremony of the Scheduled Caste-sponsored college at Aurangabad in September 1950, according to information received here.

The proposed college will be run under the auspices of the People's Education Society of Bombay, of which Dr B. R. Ambedkar is the Chairman.

The Hyderabad Government's one-crore Scheduled Castes Trust Fund has advanced an interest-free loan of 12 lakhs to the Society for the college which will be housed in the former military hutments.

Electoral Malpractices: Congress Warning

VIJAYWADA, May 27, (UPI).

The General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. Kala Venkatrao, has issued a circular, it is understood, to all Provincial Congress Committees directing them to enquire immediately into complaints of reported partisan activities of returning officers in receiving and rejecting nominations in the Congress Panchayat elections and set matters right. Otherwise, he has warned, the Election Sub-Committee would have to take serious notice of such attitude on the part of returning officers.

Rodofen
SCIENTIFIC
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Prevents Pyorrhoea : : Sweetens the Breath

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA: BOMBAY:
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Short Story

By Nooru Peermohamed

KISMET

In the absolute monarchy of Nepal, where civilization touches barely on its rugged fringes, and where life is cruelly hard and frugal, Sita was born in a humble farmer's home. Her aging parents were not expecting any more addition to their already large family of nine children. Sita was the youngest and the seventh danghter.

When the old mother knew that she had given birth to a child, she wished fom the bottom of her heart that it should be a still-born one. Where had they the means to bring up another off-spring! When it was told her that the child was living, she desperately hoped that it would be a son. Then, she thought, he would be a helping hand in their field. Just then the eldest daughter brought to her the newly born baby, saying:

"Mother, look at my beautiful sister!"

The disappointed mother turned her face towards the mud wall of the hut, and sighingly said, "It is as it should be in my 'Kismet!"

But Sita was by no means an ordinary child. She was truly a beauty. Her face had the delicacy and freshness of an opening bud of a red rose. The skin had the softness and smoothness of the petals. Seeing her child, the mother's arms spontaneously stretched out towards it, and she hugged her helpness innocent baby.

Among the grimy, dirty, poverty-stricken environment of her home, Sita grew like a wild rose. Her appearance remained unaffected by the surrounding dirt and squalor. Often the neighbours would teasingly ask the mother, when they saw her accompanied by tiny Sita, what her child's nourishment was. Laughingly, she would reply, "My Sita lives on milk and honey. In reality, the child had never had a cup of milk or even tasted honey. But there was no doubt of it being by gods on their delicacies.

Eight years slipped by. There, one day, whilst playing with the village children, Sita wandered far away near the King's palace. She was filled with raptures of amazement when she saw the colossal marble structure with its shining whiee dome rising towards the cloudiless azure sky. She had never seen anything like it before, and so she stood staring at it, wrapped in wonder and joy. The laughingly voices of the children at play caught her ears, and she looked about for an entrance-gate. The walls of the compound were too high, and she was unable to have a peep inside. 'Surely there must be a way to this Fairy-land," Sita thought, as she commenced making a circuit round the huge wall. Just then, she saw a fierce pair of eyes watching her intently. Obviousl, the man was the gate-guard. His cunning looks frightened poor Sita, and she made a dash towards her home, as fast as her small legs could carry her.

That evening. when her mother returned from the fields, Sita had innumerable questions to ask her about the palace she had seen.

"Tell me, mother. what kind of people live in that vast mansion?" She asked, expectantly.

As usual her mother was busy. She has to prepare the family's meal, and so she abruptly gave this reply.

"Dear. those people who are born fortunate."

Sita watched her mother as she briskly moved about the tiny one-apartment cow's dung dwelling. But her thoughts were far away.

At meal time, the old man happened to be in a bad temper. As such, grumbling was his habit. The whole day being occupied in the fields, he had no time to lose his temper. In the evening, having had his usual fill of the local drink, he became garrulous and peevish. He complained of his having to feed so many mouths. He accrimoneously cursed his creditors and damned his "Kismet" for having to work so hard, for such meagre returns. Tonight, he was in an extra bad temper. It was because the harvest had failed and he had no money to pay his zamindars. His wife tried to calm his down and to persuade him to finish his dal and roti which was getting cold.

"Tomorrow we shall see what we can do." She meekly pleaded.

The old man regarded her remark as an unwelcome intrusion and flared up.

"What hopes can any morrow bring us? One day. for us, unfortunately, is as bad as the other." With this, he rose from the mat, mumbling and grumbling to himself, and retired with his hubble-bubble into one corner of the room.

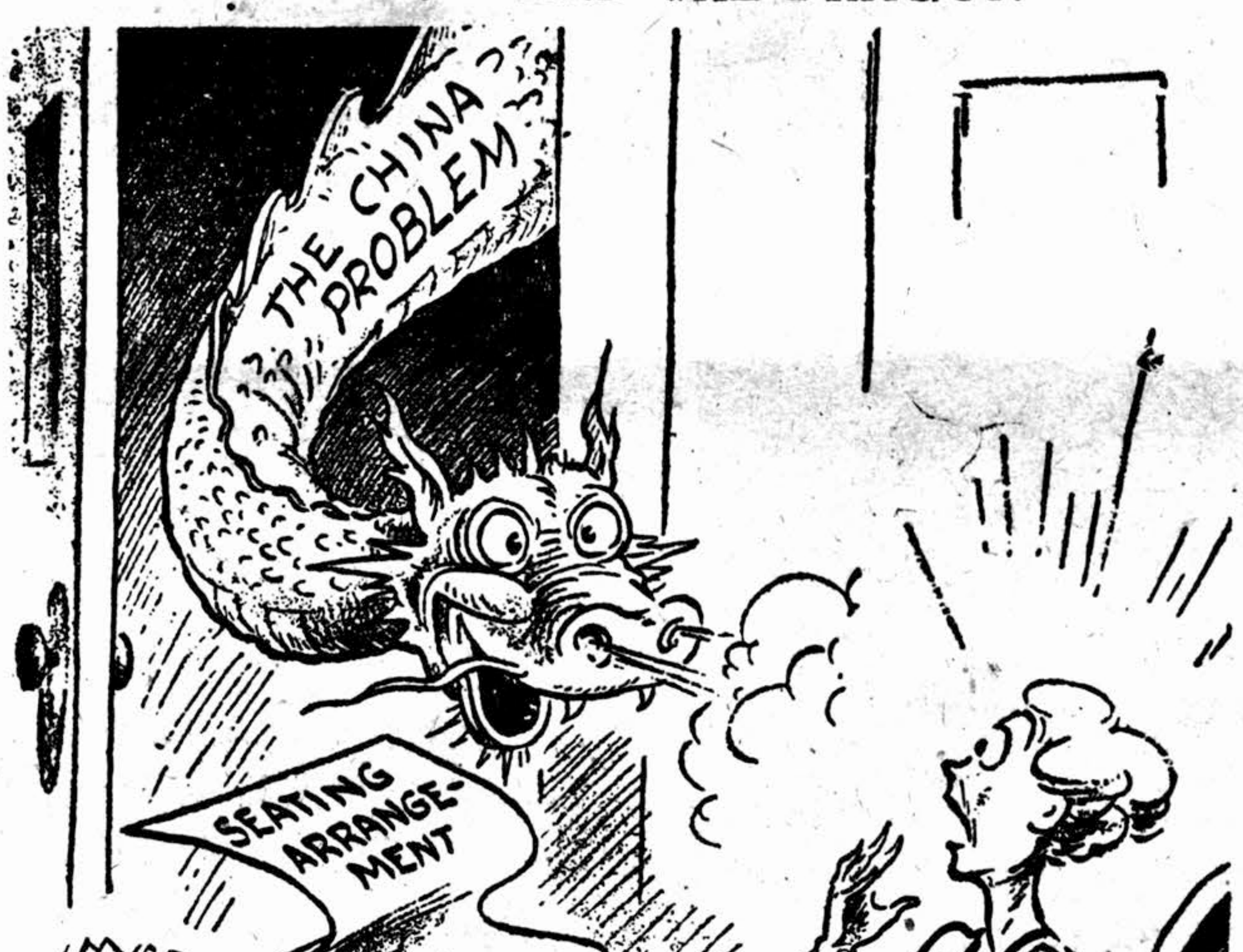
It was past bed time, but the old woman was still on her feet, cleaning and washing. Just as she was about to crawl into the shabby mattress, which served as bed to the entire family, she heard a hard knock on the door. Only when the knock was repeated louder and harder did she venture near the door, and gently asked who there was.

The old man, who had hitherto been dozing, got up and rushed to the door. Rudely pushing his wife aside, he roared: "Get out from here." But a stern coarse voice commanded, "I am the "hawaldar" from the King's palace. Open the door."

The stranger was let into the hut. The two men sat by the lim light of the kerosene lamp and discussed something in low whispers. The intruder took out a bundle of notes, which he slyly slipped into the old man's eager grasp. In less than five minutes, Sita was sold and taken to the palace

It did not take Sita long to forget her past. Besides, what was there in her miserable parents' home that could have been truly memorable? The palace had all the luxury, comfort and magnificence of life to offer her. There Sita could wander about the huge garden all day. Food she had in plenty, and the delicacies she had never seen before were ample at her disposal. No longer she moved about in rags. Being the most charming among the palace girls, she naturally won the affection of all and sundry. She wore the finest clothes and played with the children all day long

"THE LADY AND THE DRAGON"



Justus in The Minneapolis Star

In the palace she made friends with Veena, whose parents were not poor, but had kept their daughter in the palace so that one day she might become the queen. Veena was, of course, beautiful, and was older than Sita by few years. But between them there developed intimate friendship. They shared everything they had played together and exchange their secrets

Often Veena's parents came to see their daughter. Sometimes they took her home for a couple of days. Whenever Veena went away, Sita became miserably lonely. Nobody ever came to see her nor did she ever visit her poor parents' dwelling. Sometimes Sita would plead to Viena to take her with herself. One day, Veena consented and took her to her home. When the inmates of that home saw Sita for the first time, they were staggered to find a poor man's daughter so attractive. Her black almond-shaped eyes, her thick cluster of hair, that fell in curls over her slender shoulders, her delicate fragile face with its marble smooth skin and rosy cheeks made her truly a picture of health and beauty. They could not take their eyes away from her. In their hearts they felt that their expectations had no chance of fructifying. Veena would not now ever be the queen. She might, for all they knew, remain a concubine. They felt bitter towards Sita, but against human destiny they could do nothing.

As years rolled by, the bond or friendship between Veena and Sita became stronger. So much so that when at last the time came for Sita to be removed to that wing of the palace, where the royal family lodged before her marriage to the prince, she requested that Veena should also be allowed to accompany her. The request was granted under the pretext that Veena was Sita's maid-servant. But between the friends,-it was their friendship which prevailed. Sita never for a moment felt that she was superior to Veena nor did Veena eat out her heart with pangs of jealousy. Above all considerations, they valued their mutual devotion, and so wherever Sita went, Veena accompanied her.

But as Fate would have it, at this critical juncture, she fell seriously ill. She contacted small-pox and Veena nursed her night and day and did everything she could to save her friend's life. At last Sita got over the crisis, but the pock-marks remained for life, disfiguring her entire face. Her snow-white skin acquired a rough and coarse appearance, giving her once delicate face a hard and repulsive expression. Even her hair lost its original softness of texture and looked thin and long. No one would now consider her to be beautiful.

Whilst Sita's fortune were on the wane, Veena got the approval of all as the future Rani of Nepal. In less than few days, the position of the two friends was reversed. But it had no effect on their friendship. Sita never for a moment suffered the sorrows of being dethroned. She was too young to realize the full significance of wealth and the abundant power it carried with it. Nor did Veena feel proud of her envious good fortune. Their simple innocent minds still toyed with the idea of mutual love and devotion. As long as they were together, nothing else seemed to matter to them.

Soon after the royal wedding, it was decided that the bride and the bridegroom should spend their honeymoon of the continent. Sita was included as one of the maid-servants of Veena.

Life on the continent was different to what they had known in Nepal.

Sita was particularly surprised to find young women and girls living independently on their own. Their freedom gave them a kind of pride and glamour. She discovered the secret of their independence. It lay in knowledge, which having been acquired, made their struggle for living easier, and further added joy in the zest for living. They relied on none for their existence, for they had resources of their own. sc6-1hiteindepfidi

Sita set about earning how to read and write. When Veena was away at the parties and social functions, Sita enthusiastically devoured books. In them she found "Magic casements opening on the foams of perilous seas in Fairy-land folk-lore". Fairy tales especially delight her acute sensitivity and enraptured her sensuous imagination. One day, when she saw Veena dressed up in the European style of a long gown, she jokingly said, "Veena, you remind me of Cyndrella going to the ball. You also have a real prince to accompany you. But, of course, in your case you have no cruel step-mother or jealous step-sisters".

The prince over-heard this remark, and he too could not help laughing at Sita's child-like reference. "One day you too will have a prince", Veena sympathetically replied.

When they had gone away, Sita looked at her reflection in the mirror. The pock-marked face unmercifully stared back at her, and tears ran down her bloched cheeks. 'No, there could be no charming Prince for me', she thought, as she turned away.

That night, she could not read. The stories that had hitherto fascinated her imagination and given her untold pleasure, now lost their magic charm. The words swam without meaning in her mind. The printed pages became blurred and indistinct. She felt an aching sorrow which she had never experienced before.

For a long time, she tossed about on a sleepless pillow. Hot running tears streamed down her warm cheeks, and she felt miserably lonesome At last, the rippling laughter of Veena and her husband's deep loving voice warned her of their presence in the next room. Quickly she tightly closed her eye-lids and pretended to be fast asleep. She heard the latch of her door being gently opened. Veena came into the room, took something from the dressing table, and as she was about to go, she came near to Sita's bed side and asked. "Are you awake, Sita?"

Before Sita could reply, Veena burst out telling her about the wonderful times she had that evening. "Everybody admired me in the new gown and thought I looked exquisite. They fell in love with my jewellery and took me to be the richest woman on earth. Just imagine the Prince of Water dancing his first number with me! Oh, Sita, it was wonderful......really delightful!" So on and on Veena went on relating the wonderful time she had, and in the darkness of the room, she could not discern the sorrowful expression that hovered round Sita's face. When Sita could bear it no longer, she said amid tears and in a choked voice:

"All these would have been mine were it not for an ugly misfortune which destroyed my life!"

The words were hardly out of her mouth, when it appeared as though a lightening fell between the two friends. Neither spoke. Veena took a step back. Each could see the other's shining bright eyes. It was for the first time Veena misunderstood Sita's gesture, and read in her innocent, helpless looks envious jealousy. Sita could only see fierce hatred rising in the piercing, dark glistening eyes. A kind of cold estrangement crept between them. Then, without a word. Veena left the room.

Sita wanted to rush to her friend and catch hold of her hands But something held her back She was too tired, too distraught, to even move. With an aching, heavy heart she fell asleep.

Next morning was another day, like so many Sita had seen, but it had a new phase of life to show her. Hardly had she the time to re-collect last night's ugly incident and to ponder over her words, when the porter brought to her a note. It was from Veena, and ran thus:—

"You are discharged from my service.

Veena Kumari—Rani of Nepal."

Sita swallowed the lump which rose in her throat. That was what she had been all the time—A servant! Not a friend of Veena!

Without further delay, she made up her mind for the first time. She packed up her things and walked out alone in the cold, unfriendly, strange world. She railed back to Nepal, and paid a visit to her old parent's hut None of her family members was alive. She had no heart to go back to the palace. So she went to the Ashram, in a truly Fatalistic Eastern spirit, to devote her life in penance and in meditation.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI—AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Balkan-ji-Bari has brought out a pictorial report on the "Children's Reception to the First President of India", It is packed with beautiful pictures taken during the function, and contains the texts of the address of welcome presented to the Rashtrapati and his Message in reply thereof. The booklet is very nicely and neatly produced, and can be had on sending four annas stamps to the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

The printed Annual Report of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh for the year 1949-50 also is ready. It contains an account of the work carried on by the Organisation in all parts of India, and also a few pictures of certain important functions. Copies of this Report can be had by sending a nine pies stamp for its postage, to the General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

During this year, the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh is completing its twenty-five years, and the Association is preparing to celebrate its Silver Jubilee. A Committee has been formed for the purpose, and it will soon prepare its programme. It is hoped that everyone interested in the Children's Cause—and who is not interested in it?—will whole-heartedly co-operate in making the celebration a grand success.

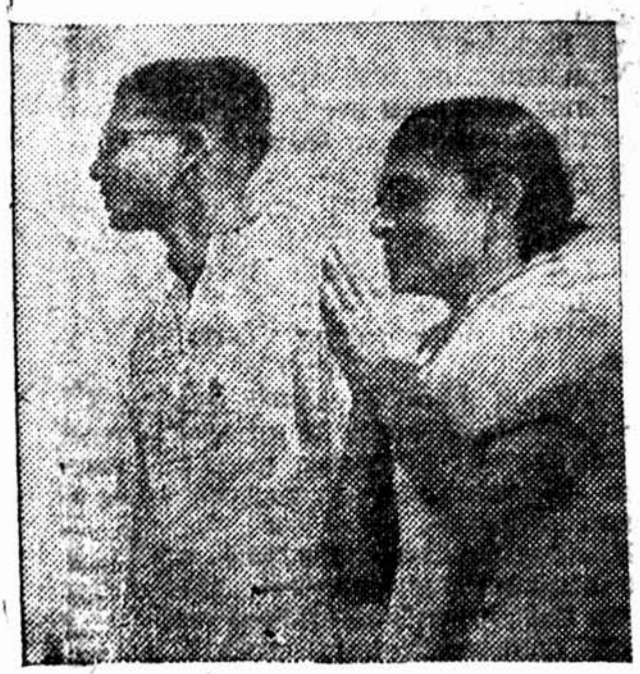
And how have you been passing your vacation and utilising your holidays? Purposefully and usefully, I hope. Why not write to me a short account of it, and I shall be glad to publish it in this "Corner". You are most welcome also to contribute your stories, essays, games, tricks, smiles, drawings (in black and white) and photographs to this page. Please address them to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 (that address is sufficient). He will be glad to hear from you whenever you can write to him.

Training For Citizenship

You, who are children today, will be the citizens tomorrow, writes Miss Nooru Peermahomed in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper". Hence your training for citizenship begins now in your homes. Every child should make it a point to play a part in the smooth-running of the home. Every action should be for the benefit of the family. So run errants for your mother; keep your clothes folded and your books tidy. These may sound trivial, but they are important where the family is large and the income limited

The second essential thing, that matters a good deal in life, is discipline Schools and colleges are largely responsible for instiliing discipline in young people by insisting on them to do work in time and to do it thoroughly. But true discipline is not something that is forced from without. It should be self-imposed.

Cheating and lying are the two cankers that begin their work in children, and once they have succeeded in making a dwelling place in young hearts and heads, they are often difficult to eradicate. A child that cheats at school and lies to his parents can never grow-up to be a good citizen. He generally becomes a parasite. Be honest with yourself and with others.



Shri Rasik F. Shah, (left) Superviser. and Shrimati Indra Rena who is in charge of the training class of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

There are two little incidents that came my way the other evening. Whilst walking along a foot-path, I saw a small boy pick up a banana-skin that lay right in the middle of the pavement. He threw it in the dust-bin nearby. When I saw this, I thought to myself, were it not for the thoughtfulness of the boy, any one of us might have slipped on the banana-skin and sustained an injury for life. This boy has civic sense.

The other incident was when a bus was making a desperate attempt to climb the steep Cumballa Hill. After some repeated efforts, it failed and came to a dead stop. The conductor then told the passengers that unless some of them volunteered to push the bus for some distance, progress would be impossible.

As it was getting dark, and the passengers were anxious to reach home after a tiring day, they immediately got down from the bus and started pushing it. It was pushed only for a few yards, when it restarted and the journey was resumed. 'If each of us went through life helping the other, what a smooth-running world this would be!'—I thought to myself that night.

"VASANT"

"VEHERI"

The Island Of Bombay

Way up on the west coast of our country lies the island of Bombay, writes Shrimati Bhadra Desai. You have all no doubt heard of this important city and some of you perhaps live there. Let us find out all about it. Today we shall just take a general glimpse. To know more of its secrets we must wait till we are more friendly. Come then let us wander on.

To the majority of visitors from Europe and America, Bombay is the gateway to India. For more than a century most of our trade passes through this port. That is why ships are busy loading and unloading goods in the docks. Bombay has one of the most spacious natural harbours in the world. Its beautiful bay surrounded by the hills of the Western Ghats is of superb scenic beauty. One day we will sail through it and see what Bombay looks like from the sea.

Till then let us go on to its streets. They are busy, full of people and motor cars, horse carriages, popularly known as "gharries" also appear on the scene. Trot, trot, clop they sound on the broad asphalt roads. Rushing past them are the huge BEST Buses and tram cars, heavy with their human load. What a contrast! Yes, that is typical of Bombay. Big, clean highways sweeping along the sea-front are a delight to the eye. Modern cement buildings alongside are equally comfortable. But wait a while. Going on to the inside of this city you will come across dirty, narrow streets There is hardly sufficient room for any vehicle to pass. Even the people jostle each other as they move on. Living accommodation is hardly sufficient and that is why numerous diseases are on the increase.

As Bombay is a big city there are many interesting landmarks We cannot visit them all in a day Big imposing buildings abound everywhere They require separate visits Theatres public halls, hotels, schools and colleges are plenty. We must not overlook the big mills. They produce mainly cotton cloth and are situated in the northern parts of the city. And its people, what a fascinating variety! The turbaned Sikh, the cautious Chinaman, the noisy fisher-woman and the elegant foreigner all live here.

WHAT AM I?

On bicycles I'm always found,
My life is one long busy round;
Remove my head and then you'll meet,
A part that's underneath your feet;
Remove my head again, you'll see,
A fish that swims within the sea.
What am I?

ANSWER: Wheel, Heel, Eal.

WELL THOUGHT OUT

Mother (to Venu late home from school):

"You say you fell in the pond; but your clothes are quite dry".

Venu: "Well, mother, I took 'em off in case of accident".

PUZZLED

"I say, dad, is today tomorrow?" asked Willie "Of course not!" said his father.

"Well, you said it was yesterday!" cried Willie.

TOO MUCH WASHING

"Of course, you must have your face washed!" said Grandma. "Why, when I was a little girl I had my face washed six times a day!"

"Yes, and just look how it has shrunk and wrinkled!" said Jadev.

Bum-A-Chick-A-Bum

This is a very interesting game, any number of players can play, writes "Ramat".

All the players either squat or sit on the ground, in a circle. The leader starts the game by audibly singing:

"Bum-A-Chick-A-Bum went to the town and boubht a PUSHPA."

The next player immediately repeats:

"Bum-A-Chick-A-Bum went to the town and bought a PUSHPA and a hat."

The third player will sing:

"Bum-A-Chick-A-Bum went to the town and bought a PUSHPA, a hat and a piano."

The fourth will say:

"Bum-A-Chick-A-Bum went to the town and bought a PUSHPA, a hat, a piano and a book."

So on and so forth the game continues. The idea of this game is to repeat verbatim all that your predecessors have spoken and then add your own thing.

A player who does not remember the chain or spoils the sequence is out and the game continues as before. When a player is out, NEVER START THE GAME AFRESH, but just continue it. The player with the keenest memory, who keeps the chain unbroken till end, wins the game.

Well, chums, play this game with music and joy, and make your memory sharper than the sharpest razor's edge.

Roma's Dream

Shrimati Bhadra Desai has written the following nice little story in the "Pushpa." I am sure, you will like it very much. Please tell me so, if you do—

Roman had been naughty: "You greedy, greedy girl," said the doctor as he examined her tummy "Ouch, ouch," wailed the culprit. "Serves you right for not listening to me," said Mummy. "Remember the number of samosas you swallowed at Atool's party?"

So poor Roma had to lie in bed and have only soup and fruit juice for a couple of days. Mummy's loving kisses was her consolation. Reading "Pushpa" was such fun too.

Yawning and tired, she fell asleep. When Mummy came in to switch off the lights, she was delighted to see Roma smiling. 'Must be dreaming, the sweet child, thought Mummy.

And so she was.... Golden circles of jelabi danced before her eyes: Grab, grab, went her hand.

"Little girl, go slow. One at a time please. I am not meant to fill your tummy. Eat me last after your meal is over. See what a delicious taste I leave. I am all sugar," said the jelabi.

"You Roma" chimed the colourful salad dish. "Do have a look at my inviting greens. Red tomatoes and finely shredded cabbage, slices of cucumber, rose-tinged radishes and green lettuce! What a perfect picture! Eat them regularly and you'll surely win the beauty prize at school."

Shri J. M. Upadhaya, wooker of the Vile Parle Balken-ji-Bari.

Shri V. H. Lalwani, President of the Sabarmati Balken-ji-Bari.

"But what about me?" grunted the milk jar. "Three glasses of me must be drunk every day. Then only will you grow big and strong." "Including one cup of me too," said the 'dahi' pot.

"My, My! how friendly they are," thought Roma!

Suddenly, sizzling hot came the 'bhajis.'

"You are my favourite!" sighed Roma.

"Eat us, darling, but spare us for the others too," and quickly they slid away.

There in a corner, chuckling to itself was the soup. "I'm the first course. Where would you be without me?"

The flat chappaties lay placid without saying anything.

"Come here, come here," tempted the nut bowl. Roma gulped one cashew, a second almond, a third 'singdanna' till she could count no more. Any wonder the stomach-ache started again!

"But oh! those cream chocolates! I must have one," she thought. She tried to yupl one, but O' the banquet had disappeared. And Mummy was waking her gently.

"I want some salad for lunch today," was Roma's first sentence. "Ah, what a good girl is my darling," said Mummy kindly.

Their Holiday

A small boy was taken out to tea with neighbours. In the middle of the meal he turned to his hostess and asked her in his best conversational manner: "Did you enjoy your holiday, Mrs. Brown?"

"My holiday?" said Mrs. Brown. "I'm afraid I don't understand. I haven't been away."

"Oh," said the boy, "I thought you and Mr. Brown had ben at Loggerheads for the past fortnight."

THAT'S WATER

FATHER: Now, tell me, what is water?

Son: Stuff that when your hands are in, turns black.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Bhai Shewak Bhojraj, Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shrimati Vidyaben Motwani, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya and Miss Sati Ramchandani visited the Akbar Camp where a good entertainment programme was arranged by the Balkan-ji-Bari children.

Have you or have you not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? If you have, you may advise your other friends also to join it. If you have not, why delay?

Please send for the particulars and enrolment forms of this premier All-India Children's Association from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp to cover postage

Dada will be pleased to know from you also if he can be of any service to you

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from your loving
DADA.

When Tuberculosis Attacked The Moon

TWO LEGENDS FROM HINDU MYTHOLOGY

THERE are many legends attached to the attack of the Moon by Raajayakshma or consumption, writes T. S. A. Padmanabhan in "Medical Digest". The following are two among them:

It would appear that at an unfortunate moment, the moon, as happens with polygamists of all sorts, favoured Rohini, one of his star wives to the exclusion of others and committed excesses with her for an unhealthily long period which brought on the disease. The twenty-six became 'moonily' jealous, and the moony jealous was turned into sullen wrath when the moon emasculated by the excesses, was unable to satisfy them sexually. The avengeful twenty-six carried tales to their father— Daksha Prajaapathi—about the faked misdeeds of their sister and spouse. The 'old man' gulping the story, became irate, and an angry sigh of his, affecting the moon ethereally caused the latter to wane and waste. The moon divining the cause for his gradually worsening trouble, approached Daksha accompanied by other Devaas and many Rishis, and represented facts to him. Daksha when he knew the truth, took pity on his son-in-law and revoked the curse. This done, Aswins, (the Lords of Medicine) treated the moon and bought him not only to his original self but to a greater brilliance; and they the Aswins, blew the disease down to earth with a 'Humkaara' for infesting erratic human beings.

There is another interesting legend tagged on the above.

A curse of the type of Daksha's being irrevocable, although mitigable to an extent, Aswins failed in their appointed task and so took their patient to Sadaashiva, the Lord Supreme and the supreme lord of the 'oushadhas' (or medicine.) But again the curse was there; besides, Sadaashiva had married Daakshaayani, one of the daughters of Daksha. So, not much could be done to undo the mischief wrought in a moment of wrath. The Moon's wasting thus proving intractable, the Lord Supreme decided to give the patient an asylum in his own person and so kept him on his head infusing vitality to the moon from his own inexhaustible 'Ojhas' whenever the condition of the moon became alarming. Even so, the moon could wax but for a fortnight and had to wane during the succeeding fortnight so much so, that Raajayakshma has become a "karma-vyadhi" (disease born of one's own karma or one's own erratic actions in the near or remote past) with the moon who has to suffer it into eternity.

When such be the fate of a deity one need not dilate on the fate of mortals: the fell disease will remain "a karma vyadhi" for mortals till the deluge, thwarting all human attempts to "rocket" it back to the kingdom of Devas.

T. S. Eliot Is Not An 'Escapist'

(Continued from Page 4)

And the descent
Falls the Shadow
For Thine is the Kingdom.

Touch Of Dante

In ASH WEDNESDAY (1930) again, there is a strong suggestion of gloom and a sense of annihilation. The poet feels like Dante that in the midway of his life, he has lost his way in a gloomy wood. But the insistence on self-discipline and self-purification and on the necessity of waiting in humility on the mercy of God is all the more urgent. The poet's prayer becomes an agonised cry:—

"Teach us to care and not to care
Teach us to sit still.
Pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death
Pray for us now and at the hour of our death".

The poet goes on the describe the various steps of the ladder of contemplation by which the seeker can attain the Kingdom of God. The whole poem is cast in the form of the Catholic Mass.

It is obvious that all these poems are atleast as much concerned with "religion" as with the "reality" of the contemporary scene. The FOUR QUARTETS published in the forties are occupied with the same theme as the earlier poems, viz., the futility of a life without 'prayer, observance, discipline, thought and action".

There is no escape into an unreal world, either mystical or metaphysical, as Mr. Shafer suggests. On the other hand, there is a calmer and more courageous acceptance of the evils of contemporary life and, what is more significant of the evil that is innate in man.

The emphasis is not so much on a transendental world in which we can escape, as on the need of unceasing spiritual exploration and endeavour in the present:—

We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time

The poet has indeed experienced moments of grace in which he could directly visualise a pattern within events, which has the significance of a Reality always present, though it is contained in a world that is perpetually in flux. But his faith is far from being dogmatic like that of the mystic or the saint. He admits that the experience, for all he knows, may be illusory, just "a receipt for deceit."

"Other echoes
Inhabit the garden, shall we follow?
Quick, said the bird, find them, find them,
Round the corner. Through the first gate,
Into our first world, shall we follow
The deception of the thrush?"

Even on the assumption that this transcendental region of experience exists, there is no guarantee that, with our best efforts, we will ever arrive at it. Indeed, "for most of us, this is an aim, never to be realised:—

"For most of us, there is only the unattended
Moment, the moment in and out of time
The distraction fit, lost in a shaft of sunlight."

Clarion Call

But its unrealisability does not mean total defeat, for the attempt to realise it has its own significance. We "are undefeated" so long as we "go on trying". Death is always waiting by and we ought to be content if, after our "temporal reversion," we leave in this world a tradition of unremitting spiritual effort as a beacon light to the generations that follow. Right action is its own reward. We can indeed hope for no other reward that we can enjoy on our own person:—

"For us there is only the trying,
The rest is not our business.

To label this tranquil acceptance of the tragic character of man's lot on earth and this brave call for disinterested spiritual endeavour as "an escape into an unreal world", as Mr. Shafer does, is to deprive words of their meaning. It may indeed be argued with justice that in these poems of his maturity, Eliot has, for the first time, come to grips with the realities of life. For, in truth, the world of THE WASTELAND and the poems of the twenties generally corresponds with nothing that we know in nature. THE WASTELAND has neither ligical nor narative continuity and the only theatre in which its characters meet is the mind of poet. As Stephen Spender remarked, there is no scene in THE WASTELAND that has been taken from real life. It has indeed a strange quality of dream. As in a dream, objects seem to grow out of emotion, instead of emotion, as in waking life, centring itself round an object. The impression that the poem leaves on the mind is of a nightmare of diorder and futility.

No Escapism

In the QUARTETS, however, Eliot is no more speaking of what, in the frenzy of hysterical disgust, he imagined the world of be. He is speaking of the real world, the world that he knows and is prepared to face, in terms of himself.

In other words, he has gained in self-confidence and as a result has style has become markedly more simple and direct, if also less brilliant. He is convinced, more firmly than ever before, of the necessity of incessant moral endeavour, of living a "life burning in every moment". He is no longer satisfied with mocking ironically at the triviality and sordidness of existence in a spirit of cold attachment. He accept his responsibility and sets out boldly on a voyage of moral enquiry and endeavour which he knows will have no end. The QUARTETS record his "intolerable wrestle with words and meanings"—a wrestle designed to body forth a range of consciousness that comprehends the entire temporal world as well as the one that transcends it. There is no room for easy belief here, much less for an easy escape into an imaginary world. Nevertheless, the poets faith in the potentialities of the human spirit was never greater than it is today.

ATOM BOMB AND COUNTER-MEASURES

Story Of Soviet Achievements In Guided Missiles

MODERN ARMS AND FREE MEN: By Vannevar Bush (Heinemann 10s. 6d.) Distributed in India and Pakistan by the Asia Publishing House, 17 Gunbow Street, Bombay.

When Truman announced last year that Russia had exploded an atomic bomb, the wold registered the start of the atomic race in armaments for the next war. The race gathered acceleration of mementum when later on President Truman of the United States gave the word "GO" to the atomic scientists on the construction of the hydrogen bomb. These two landmarks on the path of destruction of opponents, in the event of the next war materialising, are horried enough for the layman to contemplate. But Vannevar, are Bush, who was chairman of the National Defence Research Committee, under President Roosevelt, for the development of mechanical weapons of warfare and was also on the Advisory Committee on Uranium since 1940 on the Atomic (Manhattan District) Project, says that "the atom bomb does not spell the doom of mankind; there are counter-measures."

Tracing the development of mechanical weapons of warfare and other aids thereto, Dr. Bush tells in some understandable language the stories of the RADAR, NORDEN BOMBSIGHT, SONAR, the Jet-engine, the Guided Missile, the poison gases that were used probably once or twice, in the First World War but never in the Second, and bacteriological threats.

The atom bomb or hydrogen bomb, poison gases or bacterial poisons have all to be delivered, probably over long distances, and with high precision to cause effective destruction in enemy ranks or countries.

Dr. Bush holds that the jet-fighter, the guided misile and the proximity fuse can go a lon ...way to buttress the defences of the nation in countering these assaults.

Many of the old weapons of war will be outmoded. The tank will have very little use—at least effective use.

Soviet's Latest

But as Bush wrote the book last year September, the book itself is slightly out of date. Since then have come two things: One is Truman's decision to go ahead with the hydrogen bomb and the others the German scientist Prof. Robert Tellman's revelation about Russian guided missiles, which can hit New York from European bases, the "Death Ray" developed by the Soviets and the artificial" Thunder Storm", of all three of which, he says, he saw the demonstration before he escaped from Russia to the West. Of these the "Death Ray" worked from a distance of two miles and the "Thunder Storm" and fog which destroyed all trees in the valley where the experiment was carried out probably could not be effected from a long distance.

Thus the guided missile that can hit New York from European bases is the real terror of the next war. With the utmost economy in man-power and material it can work untold havoc.

We might remember, Lord Halifax, as Britain's Ambassador to America, dilated on the havoc caused by the "V 2" German rockets in Britain, when urging for acceleration of war effort on the part of America, and said every "V 2" destroyed or rendered uninhabitable over a hundred buildings in a crowded city. And these guided missiles can be mass-produced!

West Must Buck Up

Of course, it is a universally accepted fact that the Western Powers have been behind hand compared to Russia with regard to the deveelopment of guided missiles. The U.S., Britain and Canada concentrated on the atom bomb and with initial success. The Russians who were the first to reach the German base of Peenemunde, whence the "V 2s" were launched bagged not merely the German designs and techniques but also some German scientists, whom they have utilised, it seems, to great advantage.

In this field, therefore, the Western Powers will have not merely to catch up with Russia but will have to come abreast, to test the thesis of Dr. Vaunevar Bush's book that being prepared is the best way of avoiding war—with a large amount of goodwill—because it is your strength that withhold's the opponent's arm, even according to Dr. Bush.

Ray Of Hope

Of course one agree entirely with Dr. Bush when he gives the reasons for the great scope in a democracy to be prepared with nation-wide planning with the entire people participating voluntarily, because of the knowledge they can get and have, to meet any menace to their liberties. And as the last war has shown there can certainly be very good co-operation between the Defence Forces and the Scientific Experts; and the President's role in putting both these in harness and demanding co-ordinated work from both is one of the brightest spot of the democratic way of life. And for all this the general public, the common man, can contribute his mite by being alert, active and zealous of his and his nation's liberty—even as the Britons have been during not merely th last Two World Wars but all throug their history.

It is on account of this hope tha democracy holds forth and the possibilities that are not illusory but ve live and real that Dr. Bush's bo should be read by all those who are i terested in peace on earth, because is only the fuller knowledge that w help the alert citizen to work for a desired consummation.

R. G. L.

Let us talk it over—

"HE is a fool who intervenec in the quarrels of a married couple". Such axiomatic remarks are often heard from the lips of old people in the family.

Doesn't this kind of attiude appear anachronistic in these days when courts of law and even public institutions of social welfare are seen intervening in marital feuds with a view to dissolving the conjugal tie or at times in an effort to bring about a reconciliation between husband and wife? In spite of this, however, one cannot say that the views held by old folks are altogether wrong. In their days, marriage was indissoluble and the quarrelsome husband and wife never lost sight of the fact even though they brought down the very roofs during their domestic tiffs. Therefore whosoever tried to but in had to face the consequences which were far from pleasant in case the intervention was done on behalf of the wife!

The intervener if he happened to be a man immediately became suspect in the eyes of the husband and often the main issue became sidetracked and a fresh quarrel ensued between the husband and the intervening party. How do you think, women of old reacted in a situation like this? In their, let us call, old-fashioned womanly wisdom the woman forgot her own differences with the husband and became one with him while leaving the third party to be rediculed by others. Looking at it from our modernistic rational viewpoint, we might say that the woman in bygone days had no other choice but to side with her man right or wrong. But this is not the whole truth as you will presently see for yourselves from the following incident.

Some days back I happened to call on a friend after a pretty long interval. Seeing her old pal, my friend gave vent to her pent up feelings which you'll agree, end to be exacerbated when one has to stay with the in-laws. To my surprise, this time I found my friend complaining about her husband. Some days back they had celebrated their daughter's birthday and my friend was sore because her husband did not bring a birthday present for their only daughter. Not that their child went without new clothes, toys and sweets on that occasion. However, it was a glaring fact that she did not get any present from her papa and so poor mamma was miserable about it

Who can deny that there is lot of difference between receiving gifts from hordes of friends and relations and not from one's own father? We grow-ups delude ourselves by saying that children don't feel the difference. Some do but keep quiet over it while a few do refer to it. On this point I agreed with my friend and in order to show my sympathy for her I opined that her hubby could have shown more imagination. Hey presto!

This one remark of mine changed the entire tone of the erstwhile aggrieved wife. and mummy. She lost no time in recounting to me all the good qualities of her husband and how he made it a point to send birthday greetings to relations and friends whether in India or abroad. This was after all a minor affair and I am sure my friend would have defended her man even in case of a more serious lapse on his part. And why?

No woman worth her salt likes others pointing out the shortcomings of her husband. It is so with the modern woman of today because she takes it as a reflection on her own intelligence since the mate is of her own choice. It was so with the old-fashioned woman because she had no other alternative than to spend her whole life with a man chosen for her by others. Similarly, in the matter of marital disharmony women are more reluctant than men to confine in friends or near relations. In some cases it means owning their defeat and that is hurting to the vanity of womankind. In some other cases it means making one's relations and friends unhappy In contrast with this social background in our country it is no wonder that an Indian lady should be surprised at the frankness with which British women speak about their marriage problems. Smt. Kumudha Krishnaswamy who studied the working of Citizens' Advice Bureaux in Britain for some months feels that Indian women too should discuss their difficulties with others willing to help them.

There is no doubt that such discussions help to remove mental cobwebs and give rise to a more reasoned outlook which in the end will make for greater happiness in many families labouring under strained relations between husband and wife. Smt. Kumudha is the wife of an Indian Army Officer and intends setting up an advice bureau for the families of men in her husband's unit. Here's wishing her good luck.

Leela

PROFILE:

INDIA'S FIRST WOMAN REGIONAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER

MISS C. A. RADHABAI

(BY C. S. RAMAN)

MISS C. A. Radha Bai, the first lady to hold Regional Labour Commissioner's post in the annals of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, hails from the Madras State. She has an impressive record of achievement at the age of 33 with academic study of labour problems translated into practical application in the light of knowledge acquired by "observation" in the course of extensive travel at home and abroad.

Miss C. A. Radhabai

After taking her Honours Degree in Economics from the Presidency College, Madras, she joined the Madras University as a Research Scholar and was awarded M. Litt., for her thesis on "Economics of Film Industry", a study first of its kind of a pioneering industry in the South. She was deputed, with some others, by the University of Madras to conduct a sample survey into the Socio-economic effects of Prohibition in 1939 under the guidance of the reputed economist Dr. P. J. Thomas.

The results of her survey of the historic Salem experiment of the ex-Governor General Mr. Rajagopalachari who was Premier of Madras at the time are embodied in a brochure published by the University of Madras. As a Research Fellow of the University she made a special study of labour problems with particular reference to women labour and contributed articles on gainful employment of women. She was the recipient of Gokhale Prize for 1943 awarded by the University of Madras for her thesis on "Handloom Industry in Madras."

She joined the Department of Labour, Government of India, in 1944 as Assistant Lady Welfare Adviser to advise the Central and Provincial Governments, in all the matters of Labour welfare. Soon after joining the department she realised the appalling conditions under which miners lived and worked and she set about devising ways of improving their lot. She made a special study of problems of colliery labour and submitted reports to the Government during war-time making concrete suggestions for reducing absenteeism and increasing labour productivity. She has toured all over India and has an intimate knowledge of conditions of work and living of labourers working in collieries, manganese, mica, gold and diamond mines. She prepared a scheme for the organisation of welfare work among the coal miners which was approved by the Ministry of Labour.

Miss Radha Bai was put in charge of its implementation in 1946 and she organised the "Kamin Kalyan Sanstha" at Pathardhi with signal success. In a large measure the success of her organisational work was due to the fact that she lived in the midst of the miners, moved with them and brought succour to them by understanding their problems with sympathy and goodwill. It was here that her organisational abilities, tenacious devotion to social welfare work and sublime sincerity of purpose were shown in breaking new ground and building up the organisation brick by brick. She trained up a band of selfless Sevikas to carry on the welfare work with missionary zeal to bring light and good cheer into the murky hovels of the miners.

One of the remarkable features of this organisation was the Community Kitchen managed on the lines of self help, wherein every member had to take his or her turn in running it and take part in inter-dining. This had inculcated into the members an equalitarian outlook, self-reliance and a spirit of service. Miss Radha Bai had to contend with the administrative nihilism inherent in the routine ways of the bureaucracy in building up this organisation which owes much to her purposive drive, imagination and initiative.

The Government of India deputed her to the United Kingdom in 1948 as an Observer to study the conditions of labour in coal fields. She stayed in the United Kingdom for about 6 months and made a study tour of the continent. On her return to India and suzmitted a valuable report on "Living Standards and Social Service" for which she was conferred Fellowship by the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations. A social worker by conviction and awakened conscience, she has selected the Talkatora Sweepers' Colony in New Delhi as an experimental field for introducing measures of welfare in the light of her study and observation abroad. In the midst of official work she finds time to organise welfare activities in the colony which is provided with a Creche, co-operative stores, sportsmaterials, educational and medical facilities with necessary trained staff. As the financial resources of the colony consisting of a meagre grant and donations are insufficient to meet the monthly expenditure on items of welfare done at this spot Miss Radha Bai earmarks sizable proportion of her pay for the support of the colony every month.

Miss Radha Bai's idea of social service is that it should permeate the whole outlook and activities of the worker all through the waking hours. She has a disapproving nod to those of her associates who prefer drawing room atmosphere to field and factory atmosphere. Her literary tastes are likewise attuned to her philosophy of service. She prefers Shaw to Shakespeare. The serious social purpose and the corrective toe ofn Savian criticism to make the social institution subserve the ideal of maximum social advantage has full appeal for her than the court intrigues, crime, loveaffairs, and the antics of court fools depicted in the plays of Shakespeare. She loves Tamil Classics. She is a devout lady with a serious purpose in life and high idealism.—(COPYRIGHT: NNF)

The new Vickers 'Viscount' four-motor, propeller-turbine, jet-engined passenger plane was recently demonstrated to Italian authorities at Rome's Ciampino Airport. Civil and Military authorities were taken for test runs in the new plane. The Vickers 'Viscount' on the tarmac at Ciampino Airport.

TIPS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

PARAFFIN USES

Apart from being useful in case of constipation paraffin has numerous other uses. It is a good cleansing medium for household articles such as rusted cutlery or needles, lino and parquet flooring etc.

Dip a rag in paraffin and wrap around rusted blades of knives and forks. Leave for twenty-four hours and you will find the rust comes off easily with slight rubbing. The dull-looking bronze curioes decorating your mantlepiece can be given the bright look when treated with paraffin. First clean the dust on the bronze pieces and then rub lightly a swab dipped in paraffin. Polish with chamois leather in the end.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.

This particular spirit which is commonly used for lighting the stove is some times used on bleeding wounds when tincture iodine is not available. For cleaning windowpanes and mirror it is most useful. Tarnished silver ware quickly responds to rubbing with methylated spirit. Dip some cotton-wool in the spirit and run the swab on the silver pieces. Afterwards polish in the usual way.

When washing white silks at home it is better to add a little quantiyt of methylated spirit to the water. This will prevent the yellowish tinge on your white silk dress and give them a gloss.

BORAX POWDER

Borax is used as a preservative when storing game, poultry, ham, bacon etc. Butter and even milk can be kept sweet for some time if a little bit of borax is added to it. As for butter, wash it with borax solution. When added to water in which vegetables like peas and beans are cooked, you get an improved flavour. But its over use is to be avoided because borax causes idigestion.

COUNTRYWOMEN'S COLLEGE

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(Continued from Page 5)

chen garden on semi-commercial lines as well as provide produce for the house, and create a beautiful background for the College.

The College was opened in 1948 and a series of courses planned. Courses are residential, last for about 4 days and normally cost 5/- (Rs. 3/5) for tuition and 15/- (Rs. 10) a day full board. Many members attend on busaries raised from their Institute funds which makes the opportunity open to all. During the first 12 months since its opening over 1,500 members have stayed in the College, including 50 members of overseas Women's Institutes and Country Women's Associations. Courses range from the purely practical to the more cultural; from "Pickling and Preserving", "Gardening", "Catering for Numbers" to "Plays" and the "Theatre", "An Approach to History" among many other subjects

But perhaps the most popular is the "Country Housewives" course which appeals equally to women of all types, ages and interests and is a basic theme of a movement which is directed primarily towards the well-being of the home and family, and through that towards the good of rural communities in the heart of the British countryside.

ART NOTES

By N.G.Vyas.

No Frontiers for art—one-way eclecticism—Prejudices in dance and music—Real needs of the situation—Market for artists—Indian arts in foreign countries—Values of designs of industrial products.

Art knows no frontiers. This has come to stay as a maxim of no small significance. It is noticed quoted frequently both in the right and wrong context. Besides denoting universality of art as a mode of expression, it emphasises art as a common heritage of mankind irrespective of its national traits or geographical boundaries Comprehension of the maxim of snch import demands refined aesthetic sensibility and unprejudiced state of mind; but persons gifted with such virtues may not be many.

Frontiers In New Form

The significance of the maxim is twisted by several people including artists. Their object in doing so is to serve their convenience or to justify the wrong stand taken by them through ignorance or prejudice. Ill-informed adherents of the 'best-from-the-west' eclectic creed hace taken shelter behind this maxim and have proclaimed from the house-top that art knows no frontiers, because they want to import art forms and formulae freely from the west regardless of the latter's values and adaptability to Indian modes.

The 'best-from-the-west' creed has been obtrusively assertive in the import of the mannerisms of western modernists. Some of its adherents—the self-styled universalities—have gone to the extent of introducing, to the public, patchworks and wholesale-imitations as examples of contemporary Indian painting. Such paintings and sculpture incidentally expose the understanding of their advocates and admirers and prove how art is forced to cross the frontiers within which it should have kept itself.

But, theos,, who aver that they do not believe in frontiers, cannot disguise their deep-rooted prejudice, when they themselves set up new barriers and enclosures. Such adherents of modernism have furnished, in their writings and speeches, enough evidence of their hatred of traditional Indian art; and hatred is a sign of aesthetic morbidity. Such connoissuers, if at all they can be called as such, would not hesitate to confine Indian art to concentration camps in order to stifle it. Obviously contrary to their professions, their eclecticism is one—way traffic, as they do not want even the best of Indian art to pass beyond the barriers erected by them. This is universality of art in practice!

Domain Of Dance

In the age of no frontiers for art, barriers are continually erected against other Indian arts also. Unrestricted import from the west leads to rejection of even some indispensable Indian elements, and the castaways are ostracised as the time-worn modes practised by 'illiterate and uncultured' professionals. This process has been in full swing in the domain of dance. The song and symbolic Abhinaya which are the sine qua non of the intepretational form have been the first victims of the much boosted modern trends; and then the dance with incongruous western influences thrust in the gaps is systematically and blattantly advertised as the classical dance-art of India. With essential elements scrupulously kept outside the precincts of the stage dancer—modernists are, these days, able to emerge overnight as masters whatever be the merits of their performance

Prejudice has bred supercilious contempt especially for the Kahak technique. Some of the self-styled classicists and protagonists of the national theatre movement, who have vehemently preached the no-frontier doctrine, have delimited their scope of dance by deliberately excluding Kathak from it. Their Meerabais and Narsi Mehtas—the characters of the North—even if presented in appropriate settings dance in the Kathakali or Manipuri technique and even take to 'no-technique' dance. but they are strictly forbidden to dance Kathak which was their technique. Prejudice is repugnant to the concept of classicism and nationalism in art, but is is assuming the proportions of ruling force of the dance-movement.

Camps In Music

In the North, music makes a province in which the tendency to exclusion and sectarian aggressiveness is much stronger. Musicians, in a larger number, happen to be adherents of the Khyal school. Among them too there is rivalry between the modern notation sects and real hereditary groups. The former, having some modern education as an additional qualification, have aspired to capture the entire field of classical music regardless of the importance of other schools and hereditary groups.

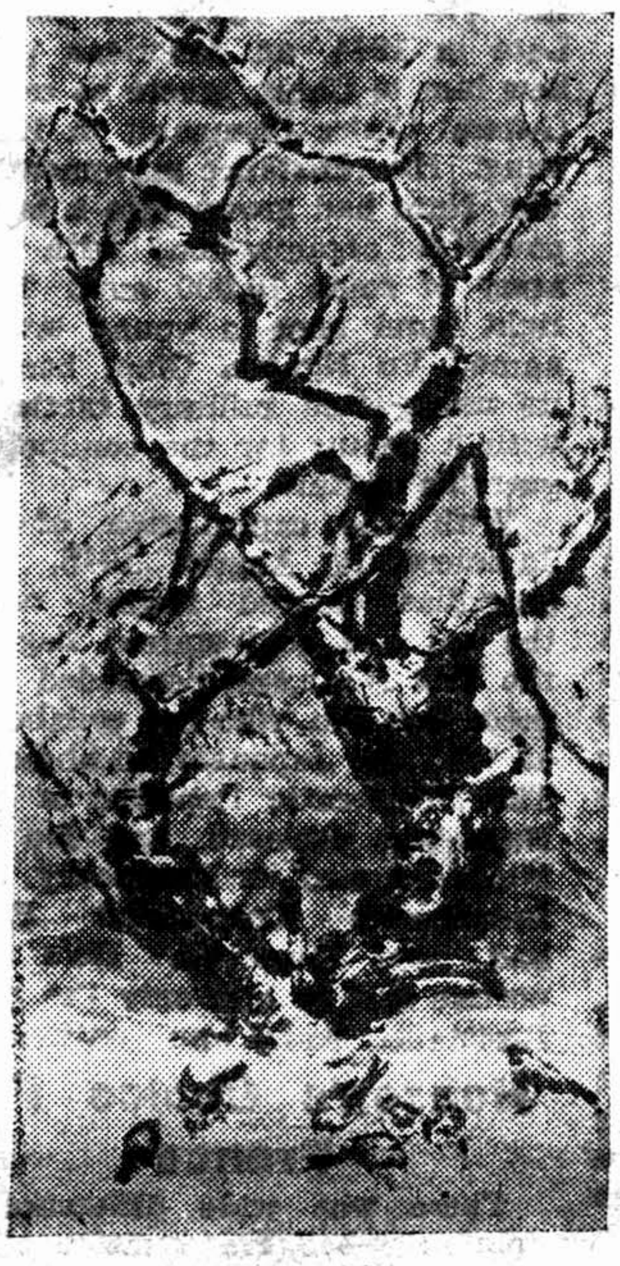
Again the Khyal schools in combination have produced a wrong impression that their mode of singing—which is their capital alone makes the whole of classical music. They have shown unwarranted indifference to and erected a barrier against "Dhruvapad" which is a beautiful but difficult mode. Some of them—both musicians and their patrons—have cherished the ambition to establish inter-Asian and international contacts through music. They should first reclaim Dharûvapad which is the original classical mode but which has been their pet aversion. They should further realise the urgency of breaking through the iron wall which has stood between th eNorth Indian school and Carnatic school of music. It is sheer hypocrisy to think of international contacts before achieving unity at home and bringing to the forefront whatever of music may be in danger of extinction.

Survey Of Resources

The tendency to set up without any justification frontiers and barriers is a disgusting feature of the art—moment. It has led to haphazard revival of something of each art and has militated against correct estimation of the magnitude of every classical art. Such a prejudiced movement is likely to endanger survival of the forms and parts of different arts which have been deliberately excluded from its fold.

Survival of a few elements and suppression of others of each art will be the deplorable consequence of such a situation. With the Government anxious to offer encouragement to arts, influential institutions, groups and even individuals stand the chance of securing recognition in some form for what they have favoured and, thereby, for the barriers they might have erected. Judging from this point of view, it is not difficult to anticipate the forms of arts like music and dance to which the privilege of encouragement from the state might be extended; and then in all probability men and material of the right type, whose role in the stupendous task of revitalising the classic art tradition cannot be ignored. will be neglected.

The Government should be above prejudices and preferences which are rampant in the sphere of the revivalistic movement. Its primary and immediate concern should be preservation and not commitments of encouragement to anything ostentatiously presented as revivalistic endeavour. To start with, the Government should arrange for conducting an impartial and exhaustive survey of the full extent of every art and then it should proceed to ensure protection of everything pertaining to the same art. India will gain much if the study of relics and fragments of her ar ttradition is undertaken in the countries to which it had extended Preservation and recording planned on the findings of such a survey will furnish a sound basis for reconstruction and revival. The Government will have to include in the scope of preservaiton, support to hereditary exponents who are living repositories of the tradition.



A Chinese painting by Mr. Y. K. Shukla. Mr. Sukla went to China as a Govt. of India scholar to study Chinese art.

Public For Art

In the barter system introduced by the Art for Goods Association, Denmark has provided a clearing house for paintings and sculpture. With its exhibition rooms in Copenhagen, this association negotiates for supply to artists of the commodities needed by them, in exchange of paintings and sculpture. Thus artistes get requirements of life without cash-payment and patrons receive, in the like manner. works of art which they like.

Compared to its function or enlisting artists as its members, the association's work to find out the public for art is a more difficult part of the barter system, but the association has succeeded in securing the public. In India, art societies which organise exhibitions, know the artists will but not the sections of the public interested in buying works of art. Prizes and medals, awarded once in a way, do not supply the real demands of artists. What they need is actual disposal of their works Art societies should, therefore, now try to ensure market for them and thus to become more helpful to artists.

Indian Arts Abroad

There is a proposal that India should set up a machinery in England and other European countries to popularise her art and cultural. Though not new, it comes from an experienced scholar—Dr. C. S. K. Pathy, who is lecturer in Tamil and Telugu at the School of Oriental and African studies, University of London. There can be no disagreement on the point raised by him, but what he has suggested requires to be judiciously planned. First the machinery and then its functions.

First of all, an institution on the lives of the British Council should be organised in India; and then the machinery in foreign countries should either be its extension or should be linked with it. Supervision and control should be exercised by the central institution. At present, there is no systematic organisation Indian arts are represented to foreign countries by the artists who can afford to travel. None the time has come to exercise control over unauthorised representation and to co-ordinate the work of Indian missions.

More important is the quality of arts to be demonstrated. Every art presented as Indian must be in the authentic classical technique. This part of the undertaking will involve selection of artists and material the Central institution, if set up in the country, should decide what is to be demonstrated and also should select artists by their specialities and experience and not merely by their names. While making selections, the institution should also invite accredited hereditary exponents for presentation on the international stage. It should not share, with the revivalistic movement, the latter's prejudice against them

Art In Industry

Uttar Pradesh's Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Mr. C. B. Gupta has set a far-reaching proposition for industrialists. Speaking recently at New Delhi, he appealed to them to pay more attention to the quality of goods than to mere profits. Only then, he added, they would be able to stand foreign competition in the world market. Industrialists should be alive to the significance of the proposition when they are anxious to expand foreign trade. They should give a serious thought to it in order to retain the home market also.

Design is one of the factors of which quality is the total effect. Other things being equal in competition, designs frequently attract the attention of buyers and score over goods of other countries if they happen to be original or pleasing to the eye; but Indian industry has not yet appreciated the economic importance of designs of finished products

The point where art impinges upon industry is the design. In fact the artist's role in industry stretches from the beginning to end. For Indian industry to expand the home market and to build up foreign trade, it is now necessary to lay adequate emphasis on its artistic aspect. Designs of its products should be original and attractive. India has the advantage of the vast resources of her art tradition from which she can draw freely, but the only thing which is needed is design-consciousness and awareness of the tradition on the part of her industrialists.

"Atlas Of Ignorance" Needed

Scientists need a really through survey of how much they don't know—an atlas of ignorance. So declared S. Whittemore Boggs, special adviser on grography to the U. S. State Department, before a meeting of the American Philosophical Society.

"World maps and encyclopedic compendiums of knowledge," he declared "gloss over vast areas of ignorance because, in every field of mappable knowledge, there are millions of square miles concerning which information is a complete blank or extremely inadequate. This is true of topography, geology, mineral resources, soils, natural vegetation animal and insect disrtibutions, climate population, anthropology, diseases, and many other subjects.

"We need an atlas of ignorance. Concise accompanying text should indicate unsolved problems and areas in which field work by competent specialists is essential The first edition could be published in about two years and should stimulate the hard work yet to be done."

INDO-CHINA MAY DEVELOP A WORLD WAR

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(Continued from Page 23)

doing so without direct, immediate military assistance from the United States. And they point out it could not take the form it did in Greece, where financial aid and armaments sufficed to help hold back the spread of Communism.

Ho Chi Minh's persona prestige is overwhelming among nationalists of all shades of political persuasion. To end the power of Ho might require a half million fighting men that France cannot possibly furnish. Native troops are not reliable. Many Frenchmen seriously suggest that the troops would probably have to be American

Li Bao, with French military support, is unable to oust Ho Chi Minh, the latter is likewise unable to achieve absolute control and authority in his "Democratic Republic of Viet Nam." His efforts to do so constantly result in bloody clashes with French forces and are hampered by widespread fear on the part of the populace. Meanwhile the simultaneous governmental activities of the rival chiefs of state exert almost unendurable pressure. Every town has Ho Chi Minh representatives working underground, and most villages have their "daytime" mayor and their "nighttime" mayor who takes over for Ho after the sun sets. Both regimes levy taxes on the impoverished people.

Ho Chi Minh, now almost impregnable, is a curious product, not only of native influence, but of France, of Russia, and of the American forces in China during World War II. The latter gave him his real start toward the position he now occupies.

Now in his late fifties. Ho was better known throughout most of his life as Nguyen-Ai-Quoc. In his youth he had been fired by revolutionary propaganda aimed at freeing the Vietnamese from French colonial domination. After service in the French Merchant Marine during World War I, he settled in Paris, worked for a while as a photographer, joined the Communist Party after the Congress of Tours in 1920

Ho's Road To Moscow

Three years later he was sent as a delegate of the French Communist Party to the International Labour Congress in Moscow, and remained there as colonial re-representative of its Permanent Committee. Early in 1925 he is said to have gone to Canton as staff attache to Chiang Kai-shek's Soviet adviser. fleeing back to Moscow after Chiang's split with with the Communists.

A year or so later he was in Siam, organizing the Communist Party of Indochina. This was formally inaugurated in Hong Kong in 1930. Here, from 1931 to 1933, the British imprisoned him for his revolutionary activities. In 1941 he reappeared at Liuchow, China under the name of Ho Chi Minh, which translated means "the Englightened one."

In Liuchow, which is close to the border of Viet Nam, there were at that time large numbers of Indochinese revolutionaries and nationalists who had escaped across the frontier. Ho Chi Minh organized them into the Viet Nam Independence League, popularly known as the Viet Minh, pledged to fight both Japan and Vichy for the victory of the Allies and the independence of a "democratic Viet Nam." In 1944 Ho offered his cooperation to the Allies In return he asked—particularly from the United States—military support and ultimate recognition of the independence of Viet Nam under the Atlantic Charter.

The Americans made no promises, but those in Kunming did begin supplying the Viet Minh resistance fighters with arms. The Viet Minh began guerrilla warfare against the Japs in northern Tonkin. They helped American pilots shot down in Indochina to escape, and they fought with American equipment parachuted to them.

From 1943 on, Ho Chi Minh was in Indochina, at the head of the Viet Minh resistance forces. Late in 1944, an American pilot flew him to China, where he called General Claire Chennault in Kunming. His resistance movement in Viet Nam had grown into a fairly powerful organization, with an army of some 10,000 men. Ho's right hand man, a young lawyer named Vo Nguyen Giap, became its unexpected military tactician, with a genius for the conduct of guerrilla warfare.

With the capitulation of the Japanese in August 1945, the guerrillas entered Hanoi, raised the red and gold starred flags of the Viet Minh,and persuaded Emperor Bao Dai, who had collaborated with the Japanese, to abdicate. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was declared, and Ho Chi Minh assumed its Presidency. The Indochinese Communist Party had been dissolved. Ho's supporters saw in him only the great Resistance leader and nationalist.

Hobson's Choice For France

There was wide difference of opinion between metropolitan France and the French officialdom of Indochina concerning the wisdom of making an accord with Ho Chi Minh. Government circles in Paris were inclined to deal with him, though the Socialist and Communist Parties were afraid to push too hard for an independent Viet Nam, lest it lose them supporters at home. Most of the French bureaucracy in Indochina was against him. It favoured restoration of the monarchy of Annam with Bao Dai, and its extension to Tonkin and Cochin-China, also Annamese in population. It saw a modified form of French Protectorate as the surest means for unifying Viet Nam, avoiding social revolution and safeguarding economic and financial interests. Bao would be easily managed, and the continuance of French authority would thus be assured.

The Peace That Didn't Last

In Indochina, only General Leclere, Commander-in-Chief after the war, and his advisers believed that an accord with Ho Chi Minh was possible. Yet at the time it seemed the only course open. Discontent, the impact of war and occupation, had bred in the population a deep aspiration or liberty. Abuses under the monarchy were still fresh in mind.

On March 6, 1945 a Franco-Viet-namese treaty was signed at Hanoi in the name of the French High Commissioner Admiral d' Argenlieu and President Ho Chi Minh. It recognized the independence of Viet Nam within the French Union

Cochin-China was to have been included in this new Viet Nam state but only after a plebiscite. When the French authorities, without a plebiscite, decided to set it up as a separate republic, insurrection flared again in the south. There were widespread clashes between the French forces and the Viet Nam guerrillas. While Ho was in Paris for talks on the implementation of the accord. Vo Nguyen Giap, now his Minister of Defence, launched a campaign to liquidate opposition parties in Viet Nam. Out of this bloody contest the Viet Minh emerged supreme, but the French government lost its confidence in Ho. It feared he would bring not only independence but also Communism to Viet Nam. As a result it cast about for another candidate.

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai had little chance of returning to Viet Nam and forming a government that could gain popular support and offer real opposition to Ho Chi Minh, unless he could obtain greater concessions than had been won by Ho. He was successful on one point: the inclusion of Cochin-China in Viet Nam. But his agreement with the French Government implied a lesser degree of sovereignty than Ho had obtained.

Many in France as in Viet Nam now appear to believe that Ho's government is not of the traditional communist pattern—or that if communist, its extreme nationalist tendencies make it more of the Titoist variety, and not an apt servant of Kremlin influence. This view was strengthened by Ho Chi Minh's recent bid for recognation by Tito's Yugoslavia.

It is further pointed out that Ho's sixteen-member cabinet includes only five Communist. These are: Pham van Dong, Vice-President; Vo Nguyen, Giap, Defence Minister; Le van Hien, Minister of Finance; and Nguyen van Too, Minister of Labour, Non-Communists in the cabinet who exert great influence are; Phan Ke Toai, Minister of the Interior, and Vu dinh Hoe, Minister of Justice.

On the other hand, those who see in Ho's "Democratic Republic" a door open to the spread of Soviet Communism throughout south-east Asia, are profoundly concerned by the impotence of the Bao Dai government, and by the fact that even in Bao's cabinet there are supporters of Ho.

What the French Government—and perhaps the world—inherits today is the fruit of a long series of mistakes in colonial policy, both before and since the war. Politics and economics are closely linked. The French Government now has the blueprint for a "Marshall Plan" for Viet Nam it would like to apply if peace is restored.

Rice Growing Country

Indochina is one of the three great rice-growing and rice exporting countries of the world, and rice forms 90 per cent of the diet of the people. Under French rule population increased faster than production of rice, and there was an insufficient effort to apply modern methods to cultivation.

As for industrilization, Viet Nam has some of the requisites: a boundless but unskilled labour supply, raw materials, and a good quality anthracite coal. But progress was slow because the tariff policy was aimed at protecting home industries, especially textiles, iron and steel, and machinery. French monopoly of the Indochinese marked for her manufactured goods also prevented to a certain extent the development of textile and metallurgical industries

There has been enormouse increase of rubber production in Cochin-China—but the French monopoly has shown more profit for big corporations than for the natives.

Education has been extended to an elite among the natives, but they were for a long time denied outlets for their talents through self-government and the opening up of administrative posts. The story was one of dangerous frustration. Neverthless, there are close intellectual and cultrual ties between the French and the Vietnames, and even now the outlook of the Vietnamese is one that has been profoundly influenced by French ideas.

Probably more than 600 billion francs have been poured into Viet Nam thus far—the equivalent of Marshall Plan aid to France. Yet this has produced no tangible results. Ho Chi Minh has been able to buy arms outside Indochina and to continue the struggle. The hard cash for his purchases he has obtained by paying a high rate in piastres for American dollars and gold within the country. He has also sold the rice he colects as taxes to French exporters through Chinese middle-men. All this has meant an unsavory traffic between Viet Minh-controlled and French-controlled areas.

The French people may weary in the end of supporting this endless conflict which leads nowhere, and the Vietnamese themselves—nationalists rather than Communists—may come to understand that some day they may be caught between Russia and China. The need to resolve the impasse is made doubly urgent by the fact that French troops in Indochina are needed at home today, if France is to be fully defended at home.

For putting an end to the conflict before it lights the fuse of World War III, a number of solutions are today being advanced:

I. Immediate military aid from the United States in the campaign to suppress the Viet Minh. Lieutenant General Marcel Carpentier, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in Indochina, described such aid a few days ago the "the last rampart against Communism in Southeast Asia." He saw the possibility of a student attack against north Viet Nam by "hundreds of thousands of Chinese eventually backed by Russians." But he warned against aid given direct to Bao Dai, rather than through the French Government. The risk is that American materials entrusted to Bao pass quickly into Viet Minh hands.

2. direct entente between France and the Ho Chi Minh "Democratic Republic," afraid of being choked between East and West. Or if this proves impracticable, conciliation by a third party, such as India. Those who advocate this approach insist that the perils involved in a negotiated settlement with Ho are surpassed by those of continuing to support the Bao regime, which provokes communist intrigue among the very people whom the policy of containment is supposed to benefit.

3. Support by the Western nations of a democrate "third force" in Viet Nam, under Ngo Dinh Dziem, or some other strong democratic leader capable of rallying the Vietnamese people behind him.

4. Some sort of US trusteeship of Viet Nam, under the United Nations. Prince Buuloc, Director of Cabinet in Bao Dai's government, is said to have suggested that a solution of this nature, with guarantees of military protection against aggression such as the US affords the Philippines would be acceptable. Such a solution would undoubtedly appear as undesirable to the French as to the Americans

The time for hesitation is short. The troubles of the French Government and of Viet Nam, once viewed as matter for concern only within the French Union now concern the entire world They could in an evil moment, involve the world in flames.

PHARMACOPOEIA OF ABORIGINES

(Continued from Page 7)

burried it in a dung heap. Then they take a pound of gram, make of hole in the trunk of a "Neem" tree and put it in it and close it in such a way that no water can enter. After six months they take out the earthen pot, throw the skeleton of the snake and only take the powder, also the gram is taken out. One seer of flour of Peeli Jawar is then taken. The three powders are mixed and bread is prepared from it and eaten by the patient.

The Chenchus take the roots of 40 trees, plants and creepers like "Dommadola Gudda" (plant), "Kanna Kumar Gudda" (plant) "Pennir Gudda" (creeper), "Sanna Kuppi Ail" (creeper), "Pedda Jamnur Chakka" (tree), "Borra. Jamalu Chakka" (tree), "Gajjimonga Chakka" (tree) etc., mix them with 30 other medicinal things like pepper, dried ginger, Shah Zira (cumminseed), stoneflower etc., make it into a powder and take it with water internally for ten days.

Eye Sore

The Gonds put salt, oil of making nut (Bhilawan) and flies in a brass plate. This is pasted in the eyes. (The use of oil of markingnut in the eyes is rather surprising.)

The Kolams use the juice of the shoots of "Anduk" tree, (salay in Gondi i.e. Frankincense (loban).

The Kolams also use the seeds of "Lamdi" (plant) and pour into the eyes three times.

Piles

"Monodol Tokray", the shell of the tortoise, is powdered and after making it into a paste is applied internally, by the Gonds.

The Chenchus take the leaves of "Nakkera" tree, "Ganti" tree and Tangerkonalu tree mix them along with "Darcheeni Chakka", Cardimum and Zira, (cumminseed or caramays). They dry and powder these things and give with the curd prepared of shebuffaloe's milk five days.

Cholera

Gonds and Kolams use "Olli and Appu" i.e. Onion and Opium. They make juice of this and give it to the patient.

The Chenchus take marking nuts and making a paste of them in lime juice and give to the patient internally. They also use white onion juice and the juice of Mint (Podina) and mix it with ass's dung and give internally nine times to the patient.

Desentery

The root of "Ghattera" and bark of "salay" plant are mixed, turned into juice and given both by the Gonds and Kolams.

The Chenchus take the bark of "Tella Tousi Chakka" tree, dry and powder it and mix it with sugar double its weight, and Zira and give with water three or four days

Pains In The Joints

"Pherangi Chakka" called "Chob Cheni", (china-root) is powdered and given by Gonds and Kolams.

The Chenchus take the bark of "Tella Voppi Chakka" (tree) and mix it with dried ginger, pepper and "pipli" and take internally for eight days.

Ear Pain

The legs of peacock are burnt and turned into powder, and mixed with sweet oil and some drops it are put into the ear. This used both by Gonds and Kolams.

Chenchus put few drops of "Mohua wine" in the ear for ear pain.

Tooth Ache

"Barrenki" is a tree whose leaves are burnt, powdered and applied to the iching teeth by Gonds and Kolams.

The Chenchus burn the foot of Sheep or Goat, make a powder of it and use as tooth powder.

Tonsils

"Advi Ooli" (wild onion) is a root. It is ground, and after heating for sometine, is pasted externally. This is generally used by Kolams.

The Chenchus prepare the juice of the bark of "Pedda Manu Chakka" (tree) and apply externally to the tonsila.

Inflamation Of Hands And Legs

"Booda Gasay" is a creeper, whose leaves are ground, and a paste of it is applied.

The roots of the "Doola" (Kachkori) are turned into juice and used internally, both by Gonds and Kolams.

The Chenchus take the leaves of "Jammuru Chattu" tree, keep them in fire for an hour, the juice, and mixing it with the powder of pepper and Zira, use three times only.

Headache

"Madar Buti" (Palundi) is a plant whose milky juice is poured into the nostril on which side the ache is. It is used by both Gonds and Kolams.

The Chenchus take the leaves of "Voil" tree, extract oil from it, and mixing it with caster oil and garlic, and apply to the head and massage it.

WHITLOW (PAIN ON THE THUMB

The Chenchus take the leaves of "Jatta" tree, and prepare powder from it, mix it with the paste of marking-nut and apply it to the wound externally.

Wound In Nostril

"Gandmalla" plant, Gonds and Kolams take the roots of the powder it, and mix it with the flour of wheat or Jawar and eat the bread thus prepared.

The Chenchus take the leaves of "Pippa-Ku" tree, extract juice, mixing it with the juice of white onion and pour it into the nostrils.

Chenchus take the bark of the "Garju Chakka" tree, dry and powder it, keep it in buttermilk for 3 days end give it is the patient three times a day for 4 or 5 days.

Haina's (Taras) bone is used for dog's bite.

For. Naroo (Guinea-worm) and Epilepay, they take Dekemali half a tola, and mix it with sugar, ghee and boiled rice, and use it internally in cocoanut water.

Doses

There are no hard and fast rules prevalent with regard to the actual doses to be taken, but as a rule for medicines which are to be internally administered, the general doses for adults range between 1 to 2 tolas, for children half a tola to atola and for infants upto half a tola.

In case of mixtures the standard does for adults is ⅔ to one tumbler, and for children and babies upto ⅙ one fourth of a tumbler.

USE OF DRUGS THROUGH AGES

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(Continued from Page 8)

about not only some improvement in the pocesses of cure, but also the trail of certain undesirable and often unredictable side-effects. The sulphonamides showed a remarkable improvement in the cure rates of Pneumonia and other infectious diseases but extensive therapy by these agents brought to light the drug-fastness of bacteria, sensitisation of the host, allergic manifestations, dangers of agranulocytosis and crystalluria, apart from many other vague undesirable ymtoms. With the introduction of penicillin the danger of Pneumonia was still pushed to the back-ground, but the importance of maintaining an effective steady blood concentration throughout the period of treaty was also established. 'Mycobacterium tuberculosis' developed a rapid fastness to Streptomycin, and thus the initial enthusiasm for a powerful anti-tubercular remedy received an unexpected setback. Anti-histaminics synthesised for the cure of Asthma and other allergic states were found to produce various side effects, such as drowsiness, headache and nausea. New compounds are therefore being sought for with eagerness. Similarly, hydantoin compounds which are used to control the epileptic states, tend to exert considerable side reactions.

Indications

Whenever a drug has to be administered, its indications should be thoroughly scrutinised. In fact, to treatment should be undertaken unless the need for such measure is demonstrated. All who have some part to play in medication must conversant with the processes involved in the action of the drug. The usefulness as well as the danger of a particular therapy should always be borne in mind.

The choice of the proper remedy from the midst of a vast number of similar preparations is of prime importance from the very beginning of treatment. The possibility of deriving some more beneficial results and lowering of potential toxicity by synergising with any other preparation should not be lost sight of. It is known that the mixtures of different sulpha compounds possess powerful anti-bacterial potency, while chances of renal concretions are miminished to a great extent. At the same time, the antagonistic influence by other drugs also will have to be kept in mind.

Method of administering the drug is again a very important point. Decision hac to be made whether a drug is likely to act better either through the oral, parental, intrathecal routes or under any combination thereof. When the occasion demands intramuscular or intravenous injections, and even venoclysis should be pushed on, and repeated, without showing any softheartedness for the patients' relatives, or for personal inconvenience and dislike. Drugs which are liable to cause gastric irritation, and are required for acting on the lower bowels, as in helminthic diseases, should always be given in capsules or with enteric coatings. Under no circumstances the patient need be subjected to chance irritation by improper way of drug administration.

Once the proper remedy is chosen, the drug should be pushed in accordance with a definite dose-schedule and the frequency of administration maintained with due consideration of the physical state of the patient and his capacity for tolerance. Inaccurate dosage and irregular repetition of powerful drugs are two of the most common causes of failure in rational therapy. Whenever possible, haematological examination should be dnoe and the concentration of drug in blood and urine determined.

The hydrogen ion concentration of the urine has to be maintained on the optimum side of acidity or alkalinity, The chances of renal toxicity by sulphonamides can be definitely eliminated by keeping the urine on the alkaline side. Soamin or atoxyl, whose greatest drawback is the causation of upotic neuritis, can be made tolerable even in fairly high dosage, by means of greater elimination through alkaline urine.

Failures in treatment, in spite of proper indications and the best selection of drugs, are commonly met with. No aspersions can possibly be thrown at the medical man for such unhappy results. The outcome of a particular line of therapy must be noted down with accuracy and without fear. Alternate methods or alternative drugs could be successfully tried afte such stock-taking. Non-critical evaluation of clinical therapy, or a neglectful report of cases under treatment very often leads the laboratory men, engaged in the elaboration of drugs, into dangerously wrong channels. The clinician to-day can never shirk his scientific responsibility. He must consider himself an invaluable link in the chain of scientific man-power devoted to the cause of advancement of human knowledge and happiness.

Civilisation progresses in waves. The thoughts of man undergo transition. Conservatism dies hard, but forces of progress draw forward the wheels, of evolution. Rationality of the human mind realises newer truths of ethics from older experiences. The utility of drugs has undergone tremendous changes since te dawn of medical science, but in the course of such changes wide possibilities have been svolved, and new developments attained. Efforts for surmounting disease and ill health have brought wealthy accomplishment to humanity, and so long as the spirit of scientific enquiry does not fail the seekers of Science and self-less Service, the evolution of the ethical use of drugs will go on for ever and ever.

MOUNTAINS THAT WALK

(Continued from Page 2)

general named Dunlap was one or the victims.

In 1931 three Savoy villages were destroyed in a gigantic landslide from the mountains overlooking Chatelard, when 7,000,000 cubic yards of rock and earth slipped in a terifying avalanche. Fortunately the villagers were able to escape in ume.

Local subsidences and displacements of land are common in all parts of the world, though most of them do little damage. Landslides are more like earthquakes. Both involve the slipping of unstable portions of the earth, and either may be a cause of the other. In 1911 at Sarez, in Central Asia, a mass of rock containing 3,270,000,000 cubic yards and weighing more than 7,000,000 tons broke loose from a mountain side and crashed down through vertical distances of from 900 to 1,800 feet. The shock of this tremendous rock fall was registered on the seismograph at Pulkova, nearly 2,000 miles away.

A landslide may be caused by the undermining of a steep cliff by an underground stream or by ocean waves. In other cases it is the gradual lubrication by water of breaks between adjacent strata. Underground water is also responsible for slowly enlarging unsuspected caverns until, eventualy, the roofs fall in. When a mass of earth become unstable it may be shaken down by an earthquake, the shock of an explosion, or even a strong wind. A heavy load of snow may also cause a subsidence.

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Most mountains are continually on the move, at least as far as their surface material is concerned. In dry weather when the sun's heat causes the soil to crack, te fissure opens downhill. When rain falls, the crack closes itself—again downhill. The same result is caused by successive expansion and contraction due to changes of temperature and also by the formation and melting of ice in the soil; the movement is always downhil. This process is known as "soil creep" in one case, in Wales, where the process affected a railway, the rate of the creep was measured and found to be between six and ten feet in fifty years.

Air displacement is also a factor to be reckoned with in landslide. The strong wind that precedes a snow avalanche is a well-known phenomenon but it is not generally realised that a landslide also creates a miniature hurricane

In 1881 a landslide from the Tchingelberg buried the Swiss village of Elm but a hurricane blast swept away the houses before the solid material reached them. The roofs were lifted first and then the wooden portions of the houses were borne bodily through the air. Eye-witnesses said that trees were blown about like matches and that houses were lifted through the air like feathers, then thrown like cards against the hillside where they bent, trembled, and then broke up like toys. Furniture and the bodies of human beings were mixed with the house ruins in the air.

The most terrible landslide disaster of modern times occurred in 1920 in Kansu Province, China, when colossal masses of soil were precipitated into the valleys. The exciting cause was an earthquake. A tremendous area was affected and te loss of life was estimated at 100,000. The survivors said that the "mountain walked in the night."

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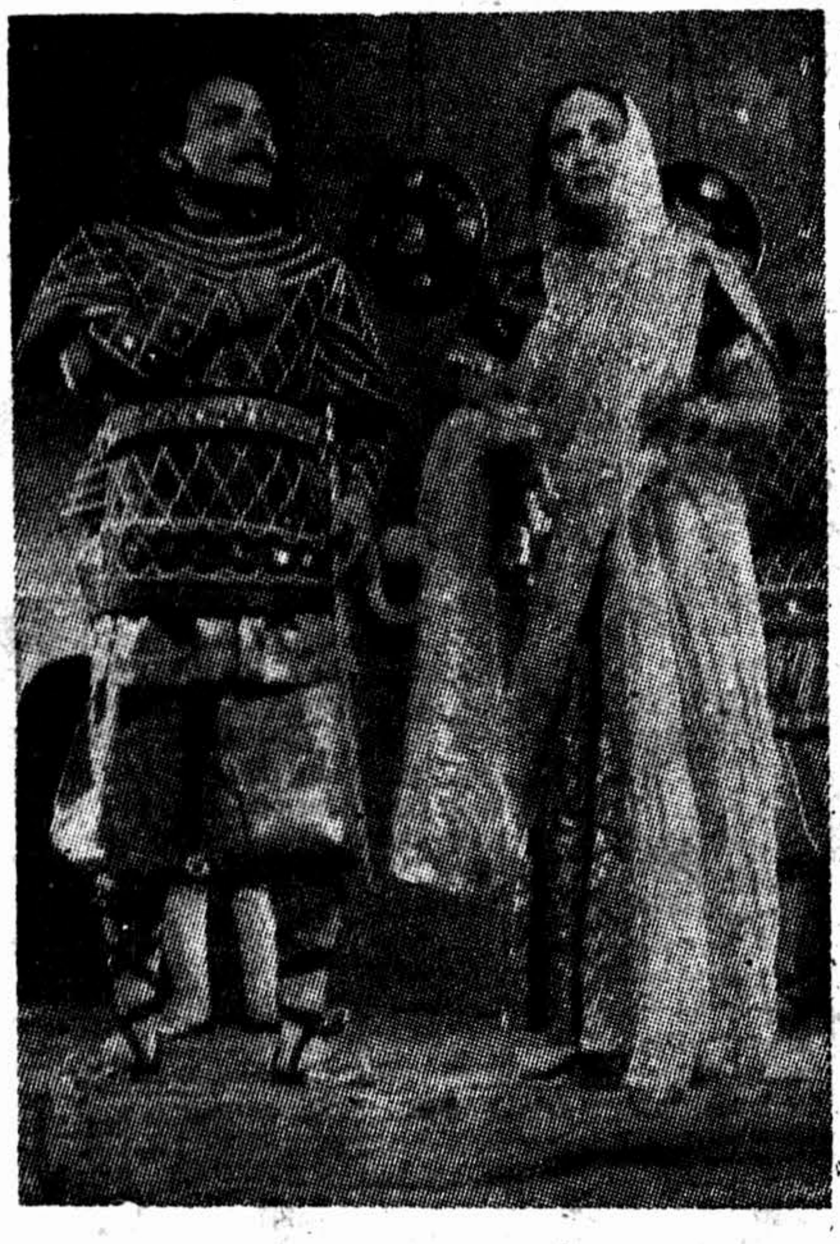
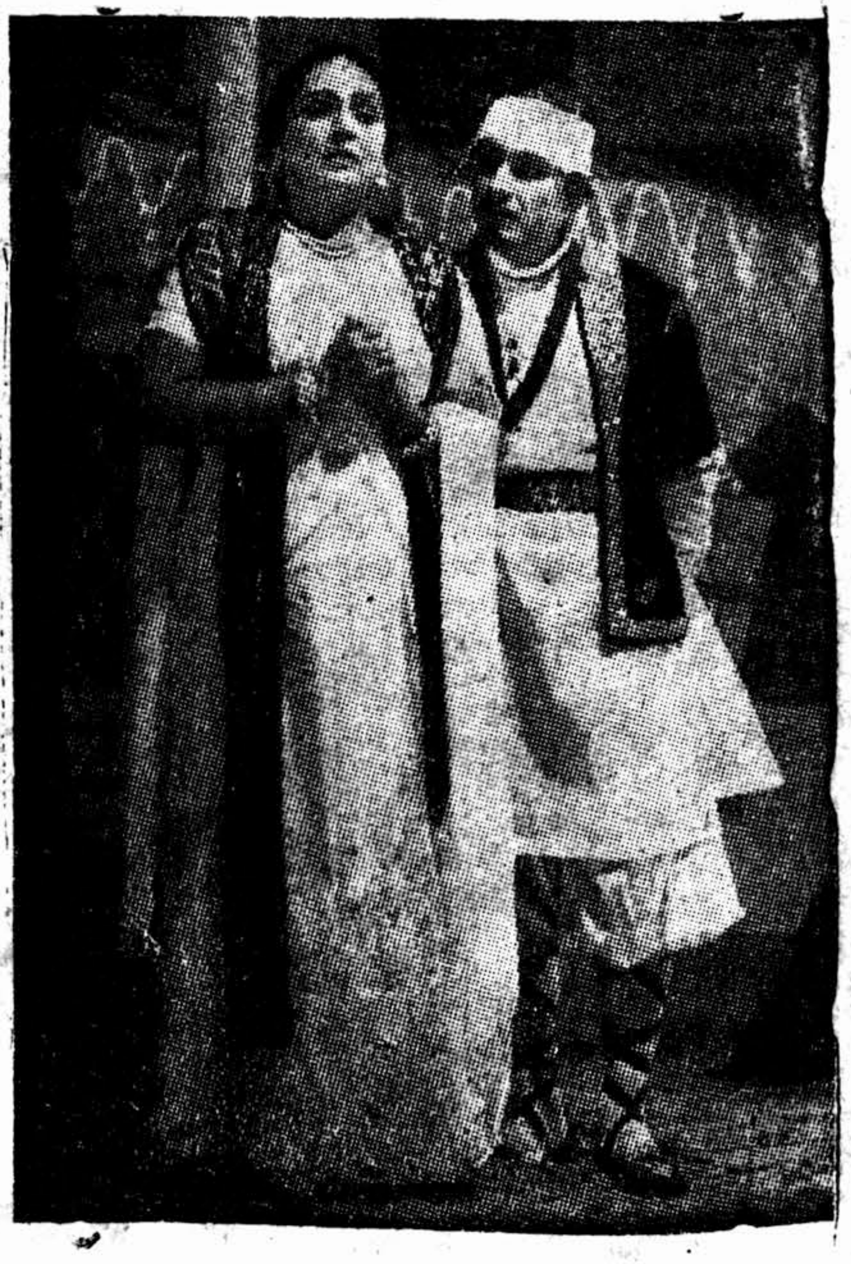
on 21 April, 2017

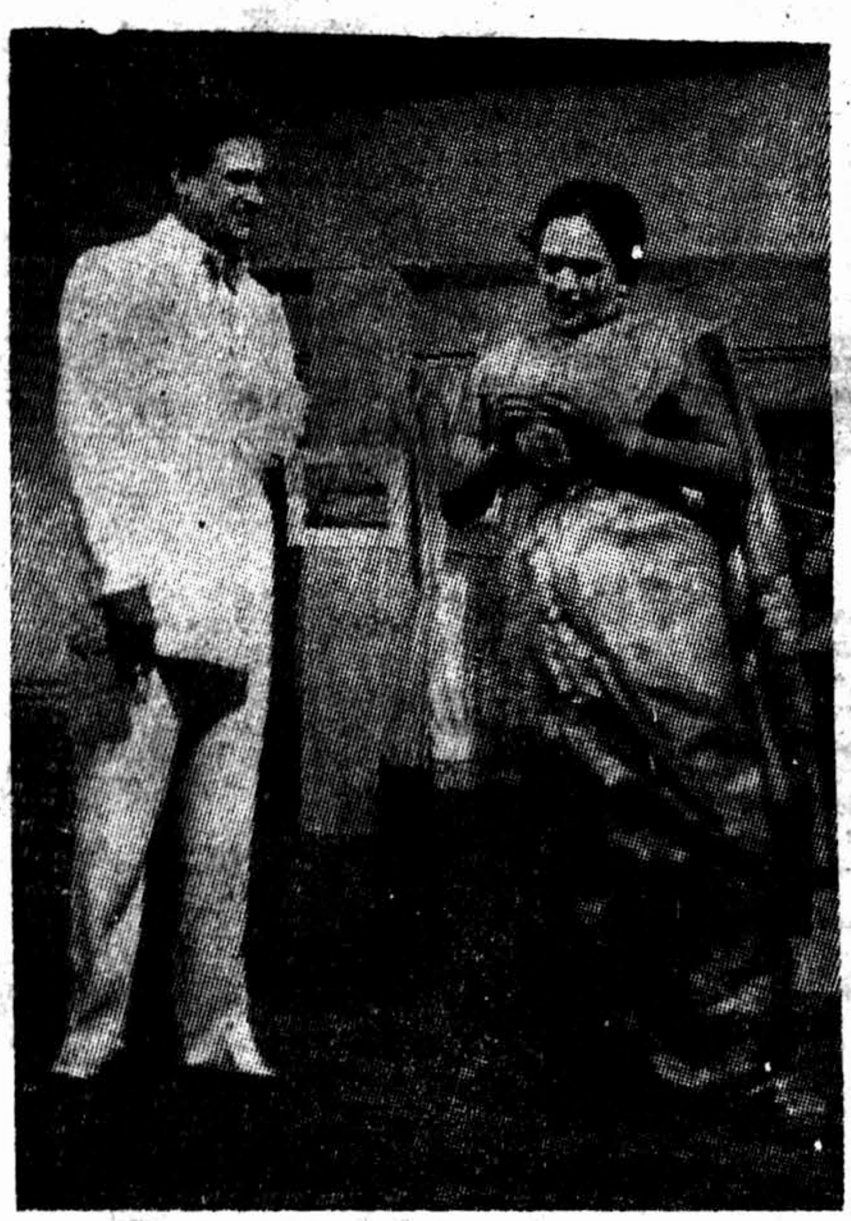
MARATHI NATYA MAHOTSAVA IN BOMBAY

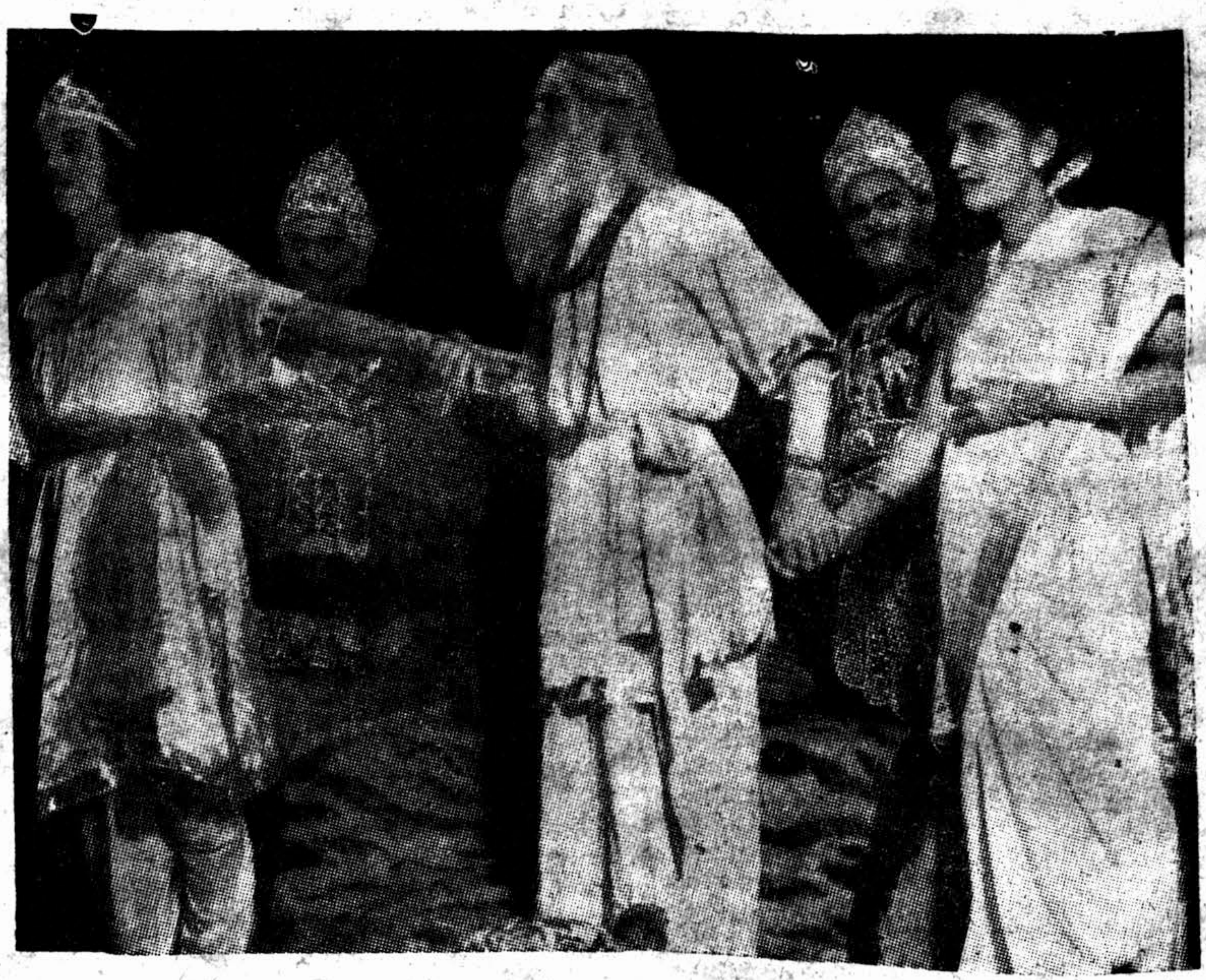


Left—A scene from "Vaijayanti", a Marathi drama full of thrill and suspense. King Jaypal (Master Duttaram) asks his wife Vaijayanti (Durga Khote) whether she will accept the invitation from his enemy Ratnakar.

Right—Vaijayanti embarrassed when she finds that Ratnakar (Nanasaheb Phatak) was none other than her former lover.

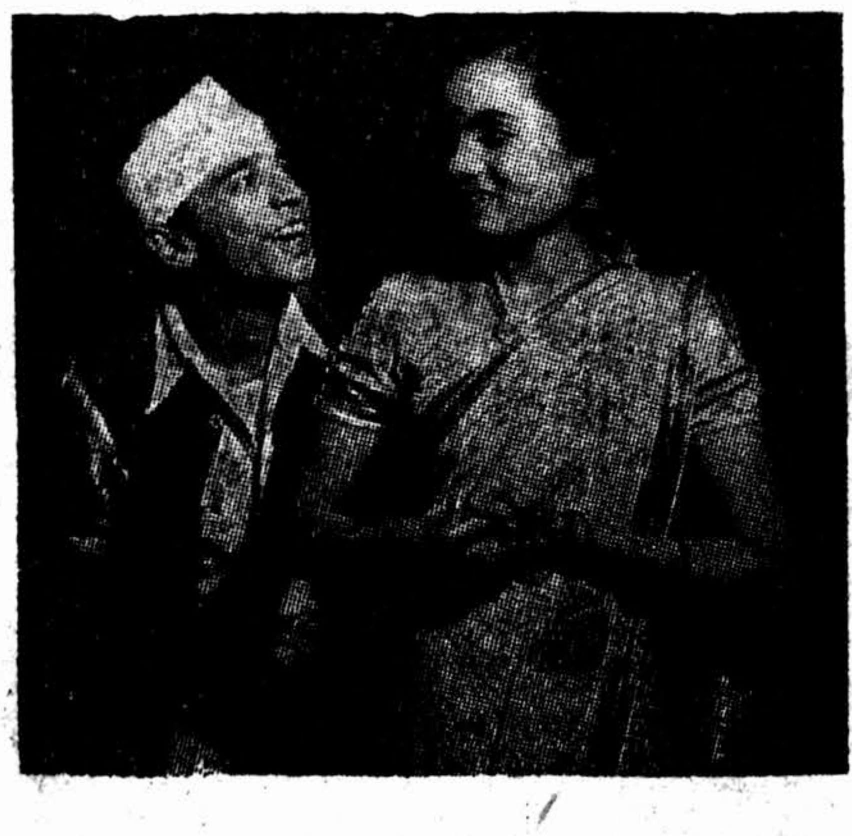






LEFT—Scene from "Shobhecha Pankha" in which Mohana (Durga Khote) tries to impress upon Dileep (Vasant Joglekar) the sincerity of her daughter Shobhana

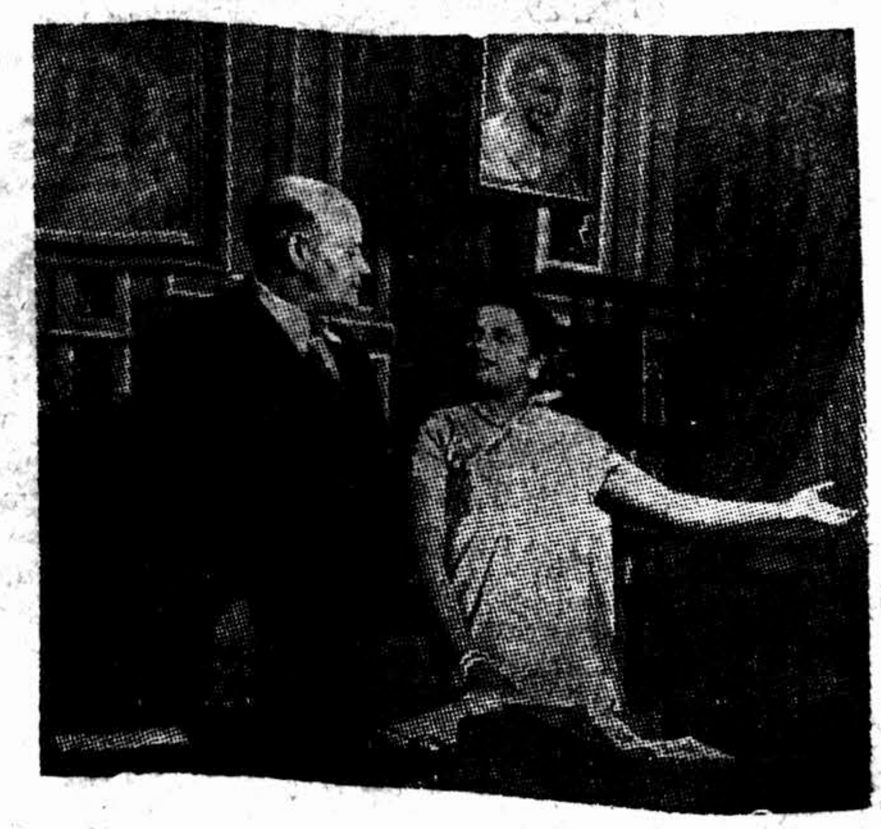
RIGHT—A romantic scene from "Vidyaharan wherein Shukracharya (Mama Pendse) requests Kacha (Suresh Haldankar) to accept his lovely daughter (Miss Pramila Jadhav) as his wife. In this drama, Suresh Haldankar and Miss Pramila regaled the fans with a series of delightful songs.



Left—A scene from "Vande Bharatam" —Mr. Nagesh Joshi (Kalyan) and Miss Manik Mate (Jayanti) in a romantic mood.

Right—Another scene from the same play—Gurunath (Mr. Damanna Joshi) listening to his daughter Alaka (Smti-Vijaya Desai) with rapt attention.

—Photos by Tolaram.



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